

THE MADISONIAN

A NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE HOME CIRCLE

VOLUME I.

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1913.

NUMBER 45.

General News

A new post office has been established in Pike county to be called McCarr.

The first District Teachers will meet at Paducah in annual session on November 28 and 29th.

Mrs. Susan Batson of Bath county, died Tuesday at her home from the effects of a burn which she received Monday at her home.

The Railroad Camps near Winchester have been placed under quarantine on account of small-pox having broken out in the camp.

Unknown parties broke into Smith Brothers drug store at Corbin, Ky., and robbed the cash register, and robbed it of \$46.50. They left checks and a diamond ring valued at \$120.

Twenty-nine policemen in Indianapolis rather than to obey the orders to protect the strike breakers who are attempting to run the cars in Indianapolis, turned in their badges and quit the service.

Lucy Davis killed Lizzie Horton in Clark county, just below Hayden Corner. Both are negroes and not more than 15 or 16 years of age. Coroner H. C. Nunneley went to the scene and found the shooting to have been accidental.

Charley Little, aged forty years, employed by the Mineral Fuel Company in the woods near Fleming, who was injured by the falling limb of a tree late Saturday, died from his injuries. His body was sent to Breathitt county, his former home, for burial. He leaves a small family.

Drugged, robbed of \$21 and tossed over a fifty-foot embankment was the fate of Tom Perry, of Midway, who wandered into the police station at midnight dazed and bleeding. Gashes in his head and bruises on his body tell the tale of the fearful battle with the highwayman.

A wagon while crossing the Queen & Crescent Railroad near Williamstown, was struck by the engine and an entire family of several people were severely injured. The family was travelling in a covered wagon and did not hear the train. The name of the family was Prayne, and claim that Mt. Sterling is their home.

All of the prisoners in the Lee county jail broke out last week by cutting a hole through the wall. Those who escaped were John Caudill, who is under a sentence for life imprisonment and whose case has just been affirmed by the Court of Appeals; James, Caudill, and Jesse James a Negro, and Price Alexander a negro also escaped, each of them being charged with a felony. Bradley Stamper, one of the prisoners was apprehended when crawling through the hole in the wall.

The Appellate Court has decided that a county official could be compelled to vote by a mandamus proceeding, but that he could not be compelled to vote for a candidate for an office for whom he did not desire to cast his vote. The court so held in the case of Andrew Chaney, of Somerset, appointed county road engineer of Pulaski County by Judge R. C. Tarter. Five members of the Fiscal Court refused to vote for Chaney, while only one cast a vote in favor of him. The court held that it required the vote of a majority of the members of the Fiscal Court to confirm the appointment of county road engineer.



The Old Christian Church, Richmond, which has been replaced by a more modern structure.

DEMOCRATS

Sweep the County and City In the Recent Election.

NO EXCITEMENT.

Election day in Madison county so far as we have been able to ascertain was as quiet as a Sabbath day. The entire voting strength was not polled. The county Democratic ticket sweeps the county by majorities ranging from 500 to 700. Van Benton for Sheriff receives the largest majority of any, but he was opposed by two men for sheriff who divided the Republican and Progressive vote. P. S. Whitlock received the highest majority over his republican opponent, his majority being 732. The official vote in totals is given below:

REPRESENTATIVE	
John F. White, D.....	2814
German D. Holliday, R.....	2325
COUNTY CLERK	
R. B. Terrill, D.....	2834
G. B. Moore, R.....	2196
SHERIFF	
Van B. Benton, D.....	2897
A. C. Bengel, R.....	2153
ASSESSOR	
P. S. Whitlock, D.....	2905
M. M. Broughton, R.....	2173

W. R. Shackelford was elected county judge, R. H. Crooke, county attorney; Morgan Taylor, jailer, H. H. Brock, county superintendent; Sid Winkler, coroner; J. S. Boggs, surveyor, all without opposition.

Judge John C. Chenault, Magistrate, District No. 1; W. F. Ferrill, Constable District No. 1, and Weaven Kennedy was elected Magistrate, in District No. 2.

In the city none but Mayor Rice had opposition and the following named gentlemen were elected:

Mayor—Samuel Rice.
Police Judge—J. D. Dykes.
City Attorney—D. M. Chenault.
Chief of Police—David F. Powers.

Councilmen—S. A. Deatherage, T. S. Todd, No. 1; Robert Golden, T. T. Covington, No. 2; W. T. Vaughn, Emil Lorisich, No. 3.

In the race for Mayor, the present incumbent, Samuel Rice, lead his opponent by a majority of 237. In Lincoln county the Democratic ticket wins by pluralities between 700 and 750.

In Estill county the Republican ticket is elected by greatly reduced majorities, ranging from about 10 up to 25 or 30, but a recount will probably be ordered.

In Clark county the Democratic ticket is successful.

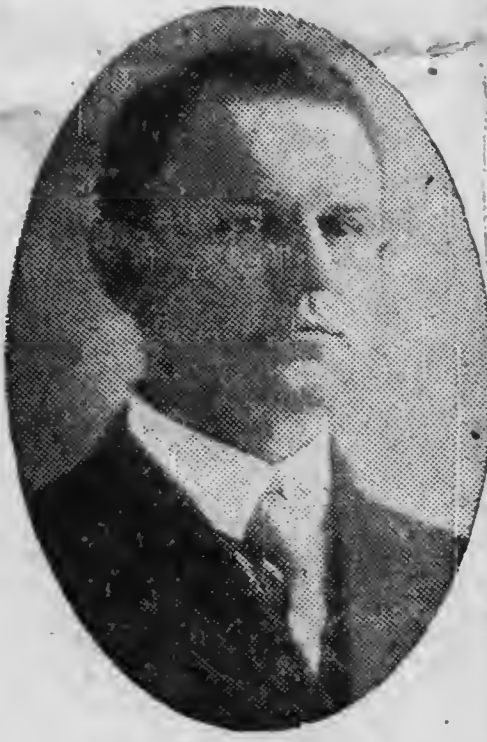
In Montgomery county the Democratic ticket won.

The same is true in all our

neighboring counties except Jackson and Rockcastle.

The Layman's Conference

This conference is one of the most important that has ever been held in our city. Almost every phase of church work will be discussed by specialists, and the addresses will be worth many times the sacrifices any one would be called upon to make to hear them. Rev. D. Clay Lilly, so well and favorably known here, will speak Thursday night, and Rev. Grant K. Lewis, of Cincinnati, will have a rousing message Friday night. There will be sessions, most of the day Friday. Dr. Crabbe will preside at the piano and have



REV. D. CLAY LILLY.

several assistants. It is hoped that large numbers of men will be present at the evening sessions, and attend as many of the sessions on Friday as possible. While the meeting is for both men and women we want to see a great many men. The hour will be 7:30, in the Lecture Room of the Christian Church.

Outline program of the Conference of the United Missionary Campaign, Richmond, Ky., November 13 and 14:

Thursday evening, Nov. 13, 7:30 o'clock—
"Progress and Crisis in Missions."
Rev. D. Clay Lilly, D. D., Nashville.
Conference—
"Systematic Missionary Education."
Friday Nov. 14—
11 a. m.—Meeting of Pastors for Conference and Prayer.
4 p. m.—Missionary Address.
Conference—"Richmond's Ministry to the World."
7:30 p. m.—Address on Home Missions.
Rev. Frank K. Lewis D. D., Cincinnati.
Conference—
"Methods of Missionary Finance."
Adoption of Policy.
Adjournment.

Painful Accident

Irvine Hume was thrown from his horse last Tuesday and received a broken collar bone, and was generally shaken up. While the injured member is giving him much pain he is able to be out.

Get on our list—\$1.00 a year.

TRAGEDY

Follows the Death of B. L. Banks.

On last Wednesday, Mr. B. L. Banks, one of our leading citizens, left here for a few days rest at his old home in Adair County. While there, he was stricken with pneumonia and died on Sunday afternoon at about three o'clock. Messages bearing the sad tidings were received by his family here.

Mrs. Banks, who had been ill for some months from nervous troubles, was completely crushed by the blow. Their little son, Ben Jr., was not informed of his father's death.

Friends called at the residence and tendered aid and all that loving, sympathetic hands and hearts could do, was done to cheer and revive Mrs. Banks.

About ten o'clock that night Mrs. Banks asked to see her husband's will, saying that it may suggest where he desired to be buried. While her brother Mr. Cornelison was in the library reading the will, she called her little son to her side and shot him through the temple, then placing the weapon to her own temple, fired the second shot, falling prostrate on his body. Hearing the shots from above her brother rushed to her room to find it locked. Breaking it open, the awful spectacle was before him. His own son, a lad about twelve years old who was in the room, told the circumstances of the tragedy.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Banks stood high here in the social and business world.

Mr. Banks was the Junior member of the firm of Covington and Banks, one of the fashionable Gents Furnishing Stores of the City.

Mrs. Banks a few years ago, designed the double red cross tuberculosis insignia which has been universally adopted.

Mr. Banks was interred at his old home on Monday. Mrs. Banks and Ben Jr., will be interred at the Cornelison burying ground near Fort Estill on Wednesday.

Get on our list—\$1.00 a year.

Protracted Meeting

The dedication of the new Christian Church will be followed by a protracted meeting led by Rev. W. E. Ellis, of Paris, Kentucky. Everybody is invited to attend these meetings.

GREAT SPEECH

Delivered by Gov. Jas. B. McCreary at the Normal.

Gov. McCreary came over from Frankfort last Monday and on last Tuesday morning he addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at the auditorium at the Normal School.

As Gov. McCreary, accompanied by Dr. D. H. Scanlon and Dr. Crabbe entered the auditorium, the audience arose and sang "America."

Governor McCreary was introduced by Dr. Crabbe who said in part "We are glad that Gov. McCreary has come to speak to us on this, November 4, 1913, but I am also especially glad in the presence of these young men and women assembled, to know that Gov. McCreary comes to us from Frankfort, our Capitol, and the first thing he did was to go to the polls and exercise his right of suffrage. I believe it is the duty of every citizen, great or small, to exercise that right, to help build up a great citizenship and great civilization in our country. Gov. McCreary delivered at Put-In-Bay during the Perry Centennial Celebration a very remarkable and now famed address. The topic was, 'Kentucky's Part in the War of 1812.'"

When Gov. McCreary arose to speak he was greeted with enthusiastic and continued applause.

During his speech the Governor complimented very highly the work of the Normal Schools over the United States and particularly the work of the Kentucky Normal Schools.

Gov. McCreary referred to the fact that Kentucky took an important part in the war of 1812. Before that war commenced Kentucky was active in sending Gen. Clark and his men across the Ohio, who drove the Indians and the French from that wilderness and out of this territory came the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan.

Gov. McCreary then commented briefly on the causes of the War, giving Jefferson's position in the matter and the declaration of war under the administration of Madison.

He said in part: "News came to Kentucky that war had been declared by the United States, then having but 18 states in all, against this greatest country of the world. England was then known to the world as a world power. Yet the Kentuckians did not hesitate, did not delay, did not complain but raised the 5,500 men that was Kentucky's quota in thirty days. In every war that has ever occurred where Kentucky was called on, for troops, she has always furnished them promptly."

Gov. McCreary then related incidents leading up to the massacre at Raisin in which hundreds of Kentuckians were murdered by the Indians, after they had surrendered to Gen. Proctor on the promise that they would be treated as prisoners of war.

He said: "Kentucky was terribly aroused. Kentuckians begged to be allowed to enlist that they might go and avenge this murder. The Legislature of Kentucky was in session. They immediately authorized three thousand men to be enlisted. Kentucky called for volunteers and in less than thirty days, 3,500 responded and the Legislature called upon Isaac Shelby, that

brave and splendid man, then Governor, to take command."

The Governor then gave a brilliant and glowing description of the engagement of Lake Erie in which Commodore Perry captured the British fleet. He praised the work of the Kentucky soldiers who took part in this engagement.

The speaker then told of the splendid work of the Kentucky troops in the battle of the Thames, giving striking examples of heroism of officers and privates, followed by still further illustrations of Kentucky heroism at the battle of New Orleans.

Gov. McCreary then gave a comparison of our country, then and now, saying in part: "Then there were but 18 states in the Union; now there are 48. There were but eight million people in the United States; now there are 95 million. The area of our country at the close of the revolution was only 827,000 square miles; today we have three million and twenty-six thousand square miles in this great republic." He then went into detail as to the progress the country has made as to population, etc.

He said: "We enjoy four privileges now that we did not have then. They are 'Peace, Education, Good Morals and Free Government.'"

He then gave a review of the progress that has been made toward international peace, saying in part: "Friends, is there anything more beautiful than for our country to take the lead in peace, for our country to be able to proclaim 'peace on earth,' to be able to so conduct diplomatic relations as to have peace with the whole world? There could be no work so important as that."

Gov. McCreary then took up education, saying in part: "I have been delighted at the great improvement that has been made in Kentucky in our educational movements. Kentucky was slow in establishing Normal Schools but in the last ten years Kentucky has made great progress. There is a higher standard of education in Kentucky now than ever before. There are more high schools in Kentucky than ever before and Superintendent Hamlett says that before long the Common Schools in the Commonwealth will be seven months instead of six."

He then gave striking examples of the improvement Kentucky has made along different lines, closing with a beautiful tribute to the students and faculty, cautioning the students, who are to be teachers, to prepare for the great battle of life, to make thorough preparation in order to serve the interests of Kentucky to the best advantage.

Dr. Crabbe, after the speaker had finished, said to the students: "You have heard this morning a man who has rendered long and most excellent service both to his state and to his Nation. I thank you, Gov. McCreary; we are proud of your record. We are proud of our twice Governor, Jas. B. McCreary."

Millers Meet

A committee composing of J. A. Zaring, President, B. M. Renick, Secretary, D. T. Matlock and J. A. Cain met in Lexington Nov. 6th to consult Dr. Joseph Castle, of the Kentucky Experimental Station, relative to some changes in the national pure food laws. The object of this change is to make the classification of feedstuff uniform throughout the United States.

This committee will also urge the passage of a law relating to "cold checks."

TAMMANY GETS SEVERE DRUBBING

John Purroy Mitchel Is Elected Mayor of New York by Big Margin.

MANY STATES DEMOCRATIC

Fleider, Wilson's Candidate, Wins in New Jersey—Walsh Wins Governorship of Massachusetts—Results in Other States.

New York, Nov. 6.—The fusionists swept New York Tuesday and gave Tammany such a drubbing as it has not had in a generation. John Purroy Mitchel was elected mayor over Judge Edward E. McCall, the Tammany candidate, by a plurality of more than 121,000.

It is generally believed that the rule of Charles F. Murphy has come to an end, for the result of the election was a popular protest against his methods of controlling the politics of the metropolis.

To add to Murphy's plight, returns from upstate showed that the next assembly will be Republican by a majority of 30 over both Democrats and Progressives.

One of the spectacular features of the state election was the triumph of former Governor Sulzer, who, running on the Progressive ticket in the sixth



John Purroy Mitchel.

district, was sent back to Albany to sit in the assembly which impeached him.

McAneny Aldermanic Head.

George McAneny was elected president of the board of aldermen, with the prospect of becoming mayor should anything happen to take Mr. Mitchel away. He won by 50,000 plurality over Joseph A. Goulden, Tammany's candidate.

William A. Prendergast was elected comptroller over Herman A. Metz by about 25,000, due undoubtedly to the attacks directed especially against his candidacy.

Marcus M. Marks was chosen borough president of Manhattan over Dr. Thomas Darlington (Tammany) by 14,000. Tammany even lost its county ticket in New York county. It had lost the board of aldermen.

Fusion candidates will fill all the chairs in the important board of estimate meetings except that of Queens, where Borough President Connolly, independent Democrat, whom fusion did not endorse, was elected. Nobody, however, expects Tammany to get any benefit from his vote.

In Other New York Cities.

Schenectady ousted her Socialist mayor, George R. Lunn, and elected J. Teller Schoolcraft, Citizens' candidate.

The Progressives gained their most striking victory in Syracuse. Louis Will, their candidate, defeated James E. Donlan, Democrat, and Eugene J. Mack, Republican, in a race so close that only a few hundred votes separated all three candidates. Johnstown also elected a Progressive mayor by a plurality of 11 votes.

Other upstate municipal elections resulted in the victory of the following candidates for mayor:

Albany—Joseph G. Stevens (Rep.). Buffalo—Louis P. Fuhrmann (Dem.). Utica—James Smith (Dem.). Troy—Cornelius F. Burns (Dem.). Poughkeepsie—Daniel W. Wilbur (Rep.). Rochester—Hiram R. Egerton (Rep.). Auburn—Charles W. Brister (Rep. and Prog.).

Preserving Silverware.

Silverware can be kept from tarnishing by washing it with alcohol in which a little collodion has been dissolved, the resulting film being easily removed with warm water when the silver is to be used.

Cutting Restaurant Pies.

A knife with six blades radiating from a hub, pressed down by a handle governed by a spring from a supporting bracket has been invented for cutting pies evenly in restaurants.

Amsterdam—James N. Gline (Rep. and Prog.).

Rome—H. C. Midlam (Dem.). Watertown—Isaac R. Breen (Rep.). Elmira—Harry N. Hoffman (Fus.).

Walsh Is Winner.

Boston, Nov. 6.—A Democratic governor and lieutenant governor were elected by the voters of Massachusetts because the Republican vote was split into three parts.

David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, the present lieutenant governor, was elected governor by about 50,000 plurality, the greatest ever given a Democratic candidate for that office.

Edward P. Barry, Democrat, was elected lieutenant governor by about 20,000, and the result is hardly less surprising than Walsh's great plurality, for the election of Augustus G. Gothing, Republican, to the second place had been conceded by even the Democrats.

The contest between Charles S. Bird, Progressive, and Congressman Augustus P. Gardner, Republican, which has developed nationwide interest because it was the only really good fight between Progressives and the old guard anywhere in the country went in favor of the followers of Roosevelt.

The joke of the campaign proves to have been Governor Foss, running as an independent.

Calvin D. Paige of South Bridge, Republican, was chosen to succeed the late William H. Wilder, Republican, in the special election in the third congressional district.

New Jersey Elects Fleider. Trenton, N. J., Nov. 6.—Fleider, Democratic candidate for governor, was elected Tuesday by over 25,000 plurality.

Apparently nothing was left undone by the leaders to hold the Fleider vote in check, for all sorts of concessions to the Republicans were made, according to rumors flying about Newark, especially in the strong organization wards. Stokes received the bulk of flopped Democratic votes, a small percentage going to Everett Colby, Progressive, the third candidate for the post in the field.

James F. Fleider became acting governor when President Wilson retired from the office to go to Washington. He was the declared choice of President Wilson for nomination by the Democratic party, and Secretary Bryan and other notables took part in the campaign in his behalf.

Blair Lee Maryland Senator. Baltimore, Nov. 6.—Blair Lee, Democrat, was elected to the United States senate Tuesday to succeed William P. Jackson, Republican, appointed by Governor Goldsborough to fill the unexpired term of the late Isador Rayner, and Charles T. Coady, Democrat, was elected to the house of representatives from the Third district to fill the unexpired term of the late Representative Koenig, Democrat.

The Democrats were victorious all along the line, electing Emerson C. Harrington state comptroller and Caleb C. Magruder clerk of the court of appeals.

"Drys" Win in Illinois. Springfield, Ill., Nov. 6.—With the aid of women's votes, which for the first time figured in local option elections in Illinois, the "drys" Tuesday won sweeping victories in downstate cities and villages.

Twelve towns which now have saloons were captured by the "drys." In ten other places which already were "dry" the anti-saloon forces routed the "wets."

The "wets" won in only five towns, all of which already have saloons. In one "wet" town the vote was a tie.

Ohio Elections.

Returns from the elections in various cities of Ohio show the following results:

In Cincinnati Frederick S. Spiegel (Rep.) was elected mayor over Henry T. Hunt (Dem.), incumbent, by about 3,000 plurality. Cleveland re-elected Newton D. Baker (Dem.) mayor by a reduced plurality. At Toledo Karl Keller (Rep.) was chosen mayor by a plurality of 7,000. Columbus re-elected George J. Karb (Dem.) mayor.

Returns from Tuesday's elections in the various towns in Indiana show the following results:

In Indianapolis Joseph E. Bell (Dem.) for mayor was successful by a plurality of approximately 5,000. The Republican and Progressive candidates for mayor ran about an even race.

Of the large cities in Indiana, Evansville, Terre Haute, Fort Wayne, Muncie, Logansport and Anderson will have Democratic administrations, while at South Bend and Lafayette the citizens' tickets were successful. For the first time in the history of Vincennes, the oldest town in Indiana, the Republicans were successful, electing mayor and other city officials.

Riots and bloodshed marked the city election in Gary. R. O. Johnson, fusion candidate for mayor, was elected over Thomas E. Knotts, the present incumbent.

Stuart Governor of Virginia. Richmond, Va., Nov. 6.—The entire state Democratic ticket, headed by Henry Carter Stuart for governor, was elected Tuesday without Republican opposition.

Swift Land Crab. Ostriches are not the only swift running creatures that can outstrip the speed of a horse. There is a land crab in Cuba, it is said, that can rival the ostrich and go much faster than a horse.

Smallest Animal. The smallest of British animals is the harvest mouse, which makes a globular nest in wheat fields. A full-grown specimen weighs only half an ounce.

IN EVERY COUNTY

EDUCATORS PLAN CHAUTAUQUA CAMPAIGN AND MEETINGS ALL OVER STATE.

Counties Will Be Asked to Appropriate Funds to Carry on the Work of Co-operation.

Western Newspaper Union News Service

Louisville, Ky.—By placing a market value upon the "talent" at the disposal of educational agencies in Kentucky, and then inducing each county to appropriate funds to meet this value in carrying on a Chautauqua campaign next year, was one of the plans considered at a conference of educators and others held at Commercial Club headquarters. The meeting primarily was held to seek a means of combining the forces of the various educational agencies in the state.

A plan for carrying out the work proposed by the educators was suggested by William E. Morrow, secretary of the Commercial Club. It was outlined at the meeting and discussed later at a luncheon and executive session at Hotel Henry Watterson.

John B. McFerran, who acted as chairman, explained that the purpose of the conference was to arrive at a means of preventing overlapping in the work being carried on from different quarters. He urged the necessity of co-operation. Chautauqua meetings all over the state are planned for next summer in connection with the work relative to improvement of farm life conditions.

Those present at the meeting were: Judge Thomas R. Gordon, John B. McFerran, chairman of the Commercial Club's Educational Committee; Barksdale Hamlett, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; C. J. Meddis, of the Kentucky State Sunday-school Association; Prof. H. H. Cherry, president of the Western Kentucky State Normal School, Bowling Green; Prof. J. G. Crabbe, president of the Eastern Kentucky State Normal, Richmond; T. J. Coates, State Supervisor of Rural Schools; Henry Rhoades, State Supervisor of High Schools; R. C. Terrell, Commissioner of Public Roads; Dr. Joseph H. Kastle, director of the Experiment Station, Lexington; John W. Newman, Commissioner of Agriculture; James Speed, of the Commercial Club's Educational Committee, and Dr. W. B. Smock, representing the State and Jefferson County Boards of Health.

FOREIGN MISSIONARIES MEET.

Carlisle, Ky.—The gathering of foreign missionary workers of the Christian Church and banquet, to be served here about Thanksgiving, will be a notable one and will be attended by some of the most prominent men of the church, among them several of the officials of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society of Cincinnati. The occasion of the gathering and banquet will be a farewell greeting to the Rev. James C. Ogden and Mrs. Ogden, of this county, who will leave soon for Batang, Tibet, to do missionary work. Mr. Ogden will be the living link missionary of the Christian churches of Carlisle and Nicholas counties.

COLLECTOR NAMES DEPUTIES.

Owensboro, Ky.—Internal Revenue collector Josh T. Griffith announced several selections of deputies who will go into the internal revenue service in a short time. They are Henry S. Wood, of Marion, cashier in collector's office; W. A. Yates, of Edmonston, division deputy at Glasgow; B. M. Settle, of Bowling Green, stamp deputy at Bowling Green; I. D. Wilcox, of Paducah, stamp deputy at Paducah; T. L. McNutt, of Mayfield, division deputy at Paducah; James Breathitt, Jr., of Hopkinsville, was selected some time ago as division deputy at Hopkinsville. The stamp deputy at Henderson and others will be named shortly.

ROAD FUND IS DEPLETED.

Lexington, Ky.—It was made known at a meeting of the fiscal court that the Fayette county road fund is depleted, as was charged by speakers in the recent campaign. The deficiency is \$20,915.64. The court voted to carry the claims of the road contractors over until December 13 in the hope of making some arrangement for their payment.

FARM DEALS IN GARRARD.

Lancaster, Ky.—J. M. Sanders, of the Marksburg section of Garrard, has sold his farm of 118 acres to Nathan Boggs at \$140 an acre. W. P. Tuggle has sold a farm of 244 acres in the same section to S. D. Cochran for \$85 an acre. R. L. Gos, of Forsythe, Ga., has sold a farm of 14 acres, located about ten miles to the west of here, to William Rogers, of Danville.

COUNTY OFFICERS' SALARIES.

Georgetown, Ky.—At the meeting of the Scott county fiscal court, held here, the salaries of five of the county officers were raised as follows: County judge, from \$1,000 to \$1,200; county attorney, \$800 to \$1,000; county school superintendent, \$750 to \$850; county road supervisor, \$1,000 to \$1,200; county clerk, \$800 to \$900. J. B. Prather was elected by the fiscal court as county road supervisor to succeed J. William Corle, who has served for the past four years.

GAVE SEVEN GOOD REASONS.

Central City, Ky.—The "Seven Reasons" why Leo Feutress, of Central City, was elected Clerk of the Muhlenberg county court. They are: Mary, aged 10; Margaret, 8; Leo, 6; Annie, 4; Marie, 3; Adele, 2, and Letitia, 1. When Mr. Feutress returned home at midnight after election day his "seven reasons why" sat up in their little beds and greeted him with the question: "Daddy, did we win?" During the campaign Mr. Feutress distributed cards of the group.

BAPTIST CONVENTION

General Association of Baptists Hold Five-Day Convention.

Lexington, Ky.—The General Association of Baptists of Kentucky, one of the largest church organizations in the state, began a five-day convention in Lexington Monday. At least 1,000 delegates from every section of the state, as well as many visiting ministers and laymen from other states are in attendance.

The general convention began at the Woodland Park auditorium Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock. The Baptist ladies' meeting was an important part of the convention. They held their meetings at the First Methodist Church on West High street Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon. Reports from every Baptist church in the state, showing the condition of the congregation as to membership, funds and missions, were made and other important business matters transacted.

Prominent Speakers on Program.

Among the prominent speakers who addressed the convention and its auxiliary meetings were Dr. W. J. Wilkins, of Richmond, Va., secretary of the Southern Baptist convention; Rev. B. D. Gray, secretary of Home Missions Board, of Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. J. M. Frost, secretary of the Sunday-school board of the Southern Baptist convention; Rev. W. D. Powell, secretary of Kentucky Missions, who will be a guest of Rev. Mr. Ecton, who delivered the address to the ministers on Monday night.

CITY RETURNS HOSPITALITY.

Bowling Green, Ky.—Plans are complete for holding the Greater Warren county convention in this city on November 12. At the various chautauquas which have been held in the rural districts of the county during the summer and fall the country people have been the hosts and the people of the city hope to repay their hospitality in this final meeting. Many noted speakers have been engaged to speak during the day, among them being Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin; Bradford Knapp, of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry; Merritt LeRoy, the cartoonist; Mr. McBrien, of Washington, and J. D. Eggleston, a rural worker of Virginia. John B. McFerran, of Louisville, will be present as the guest of honor.

The convention will be held on Normal Heights and all the various buildings and departments of the Normal School will be thrown open to the visitors. A barbecue will be a feature.

CITY TAKES MORE TERRITORY.

Elizabethtown, Ky.—The city council passed an ordinance providing for the annexation of the remainder of the Gardner Addition to the city of Elizabethtown. The council recently added a large tract in the same section, and the city proposes to extend its limits as far as possible. The annexation of the Montgomery Addition was appealed by the council, owing to the citizens of that section objecting to annexation.

OBSERVE GOOD ROADS DAYS.

Carlisle, Ky.—"Good Roads days" in Nicholas county were observed here last week. County Judge William Conley, Road Engineer Joseph H. Berry, Circuit Clerk Frank Hufstetter and other officials of the county led the citizens in the work. Most of the roads of the county are turnpikes, and the chief work done consists of ditching, hauling and spreading rock.

SET GLASGOW RATE HEARING.

Glasgow, Ky.—The complaint of J. M. Richardson, of Glasgow, to the State Railroad Commission asking that the Glasgow Railway Co. be required to reduce passenger fares between Glasgow and Glasgow Junction from 5 cents to 3 cents was set for hearing here on December 10.

MARKETING NEW CORN CROP.

Trenton, Ky.—The farmers of this section have begun marketing the new crop of corn. Prices range from \$3.25 to \$3.50 a barrel. A number of farmers are sowing wheat, having been delayed by recent rains. The wheat acreage will be large.

ORGANIZE LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Shelbyville, Ky.—To meet the constantly increasing demand for houses, which already exceeds the supply, a movement is on foot to organize a building and loan association in this city with a capital stock of \$100,000 or \$150,000. The initial steps were taken at a largely attended meeting in the council chamber, at which 185 shares of \$100 each were subscribed by fifteen men. D. B. Cozine, editor of The News, presided.

FAVOR HOSPITALS DRASTIC ACTION

VOTERS IN CHRISTIAN, FAYETTE, AND HENDERSON COUNTIES WANT DISTRICTS CREATED.

Boards to Conduct Erection and Maintenance—These Institutions Will Soon Be Appointed.

Lexington, Ky.—The State Tuberculosis Commission is highly pleased at the results of the referendum votes in Christian, Fayette and Henderson counties for the creation of districts for the erection of county tuberculosis hospitals. The proposition was carried in Henderson by about 300 majority; in Christian by 1,000 and in Fayette by a vote of more than 4 to 1. The commission will soon recommend to the county judges of the three counties appointment of boards to conduct the erection and maintenance of these three hospitals, and the initial funds for the purpose will be set aside by the fiscal courts next year.

As Kenton county had already declared for the proposition, the commission will soon have under its supervision the erection of four hospitals in this state. This step the commission regards as simply breaking ground and campaigns will promptly be begun in other counties to secure the creation of districts by action of the fiscal courts.

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CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 2 white 77¢@77½¢, No. 3 white 76¢@76½¢, No. 4 white 74¢@76¢, No. 2 yellow 76½¢, No. 3 yellow 75½¢@76¢, No. 4 yellow 73½¢@75¢, No. 2 mixed 76½¢@77¢, No. 3 mixed 76½¢@77¢, No. 4 mixed 73½¢@75¢, white ear 73¢@76¢, yellow ear 73¢@76¢, mixed ear 73¢@76¢.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$19, standard timothy \$18, No. 2 timothy \$17; No. 3 timothy \$14.50@15, No. 1 clover mixed \$16.50@17, No. 2 clover mixed \$14.75@15, No. 1 clover \$15, No. 2 clover \$13.

Oats—No. 2 white 43½¢@44¢, standard white 43¢@43½¢, No. 3 white 41½¢@41¾¢, No. 4 white 40¢@41¢, No. 2 mixed 42½¢@43¢, No. 3 mixed 41½¢@42¢, No. 4 mixed 40¢@41¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red 95¢@96¢, No. 3 red 90¢@93¢, No. 4 red 84¢@90¢.

Eggs—Prime 37½¢, firsts 35¢@35½¢, ordinary firsts 30, seconds 22¢@23¢.

Poultry—Hens, heavy, 12c; hens, light, 9c; springers, large, 10c; springers, small, 12c; turkeys, young, 9 lbs and over, 18c; turkeys, old, 10 lbs and over, 18c; turkeys, light, under 10 lbs, 18c; geese, 7¢@11¢.

Cattle—Shippers \$6.50@7.50, extra \$7.50@8.75; butchers \$6.25@7.15, common to fair \$4.50@6; heifers, extra \$6.75@6.90, good to choice \$5.75@6.50, common to fair \$4.50@5.50; cows, extra \$5.75@6, good to choice \$5@5.55, common to fair \$4.25@4.75; canners \$3@4.

Bulls—Bologna \$5.50@6.25, extra \$6.35@6.50, fat bulls \$6.25@6.50.

Calves—Extra \$10, fair to good \$7@9.75, common and large \$4@9.50.

Hogs—Selected heavy \$8.10@8.15, good to choice packers and butchers \$8.10@8.15, mixed packers \$7.90@8.10, stags \$4@7; common to choice heavy fat sows \$4.50@7.75; light shippers \$7.35@7.85; pigs (110 lbs and less) \$5@7.

Sheep—Extra \$4.50, good to choice \$4@4.40, common to fair \$3@3.75.

Lambs—Extra \$7.25, good to choice \$6.75@7.15, common to fair \$5@6.50.

FEDERAL AUTHORITIES RESPOND

Lewes, Del.—The American four-masted bark Munga Reva, which sailed from Philadelphia October 9 for San Francisco with a cargo of coal, arrived back at the Delaware breakwater with her crew in a state of mutiny. He asks the immediate assistance and a United States marshal be sent on board. Burbage & Co. notified the federal authorities, who have sent wireless instructions to the nearest revenue cutter to hasten to Delaware breakwater to protect those in danger.

TAMMANY GETS SEVERE DRUBBING

John Purroy Mitchel Is Elected Mayor of New York by Big Margin.

MANY STATES DEMOCRATIC

Felder, Wilson's Candidate, Wins in New Jersey—Walsh Wins Governorship of Massachusetts—Results in Other States.

New York, Nov. 6.—The fusionists swept New York Tuesday and gave Tammany such a drubbing as it has not had in a generation. John Purroy Mitchel was elected mayor over Judge Edward E. McCall, the Tammany candidate, by a plurality of more than 121,000.

It is generally believed that the rule of Charles F. Murphy has come to an end, for the result of the election was a popular protest against his methods of controlling the politics of the metropolis.

To add to Murphy's plight, returns from upstate showed that the next assembly will be Republican by a majority of 30 over both Democrats and Progressives.

One of the spectacular features of the state election was the triumph of former Governor Sulzer, who, running on the Progressive ticket in the sixth



John Purroy Mitchel.

district, was sent back to Albany to sit in the assembly which impeached him.

McAneny Aldermanic Head. George McAneny was elected president of the board of aldermen, with the prospect of becoming mayor should anything happen to take Mr. Mitchel away. He won by 50,000 plurality over Joseph A. Goulden, Tammany's candidate.

William A. Prendergast was elected comptroller over Herman A. Metz by about 25,000, due undoubtedly to the attacks directed especially against his candidacy.

Marcus M. Marks was chosen borough president of Manhattan over Dr. Thomas Darlington (Tammany) by 14,000. Tammany even lost its county ticket in New York county. It had lost the board of aldermen.

Fusion candidates will fill all the chairs in the important board of estimate meetings except that of Queens, where Borough President Connolly, independent Democrat, whom fusion did not endorse, was elected. Nobody, however, expects Tammany to get any benefit from his vote.

In Other New York Cities. Schenectady ousted her Socialist mayor, George R. Lunn, and elected J. Teller Schoolcraft, Citizens' candidate.

The Progressives gained their most striking victory in Syracuse. Louis Will, their candidate, defeated James E. Donlan, Democrat, and Eugene J. Mack, Republican, in a race so close that only a few hundred votes separated all three candidates. Johnstown also elected a Progressive mayor by a plurality of 11 votes.

Other upstate municipal elections resulted in the victory of the following candidates for mayor: Albany—Joseph G. Stevens (Rep.). Buffalo—Louis P. Fuhrmann (Dem.). Utica—James Smith (Dem.). Troy—Cornelius F. Burns (Dem.). Poughkeepsie—Daniel W. Wilbur (Rep.). Rochester—Hiram R. Egerton (Rep.). Auburn—Charles W. Brister (Rep. and Prog.).

Preserving Silverware. Silverware can be kept from tarnishing by washing it with alcohol in which a little collodion has been dissolved, the resulting film being easily removed with warm water when the silver is to be used.

Cutting Restaurant Pies. A knife with six blades radiating from a hub, pressed down by a handle governed by a spring from a supporting bracket has been invented for cutting pies evenly in restaurants.

Amsterdam—James N. Gline (Rep. and Prog.).

Rome—H. C. Midlam (Dem.). Watertown—Isaac R. Breen (Rep.). Elmira—Harry N. Hoffman (Fus.).

Walsh Is Winner.

Boston, Nov. 6.—A Democratic governor and lieutenant governor were elected by the voters of Massachusetts because the Republican vote was split into three parts.

David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, the present lieutenant governor, was elected governor by about 50,000 plurality, the greatest ever given a Democratic candidate for that office.

Edward P. Barry, Democrat, was elected lieutenant governor by about 20,000, and the result is hardly less surprising than Walsh's great plurality, for the election of Augustus G. Thayer, Republican, to the second place had been conceded by even the Democrats.

The contest between Charles S. Bird, Progressive, and Congressman Augustus P. Gardner, Republican, which has developed nationwide interest because it was the only really good fight between Progressives and the old guard anywhere in the country went in favor of the followers of Roosevelt.

The joke of the campaign proves to have been Governor Foss, running as an independent.

Calvin D. Paige of South Bridge, Republican, was chosen to succeed the late William H. Wilder, Republican, in the special election in the third congressional district.

New Jersey Elects Felder. Trenton, N. J., Nov. 6.—Felder, Democratic candidate for governor, was elected Tuesday by over 25,000 plurality.

Apparently nothing was left undone by the leaders to hold the Felder vote in check, for all sorts of concessions to the Republicans were made, according to rumors flying about Newark, especially in the strong organization wards. Stokes received the bulk of flopped Democratic votes, a small percentage going to Everett Colby, Progressive, the third candidate for the post in the field.

James F. Felder became acting governor when President Wilson retired from the office to go to Washington. He was the declared choice of President Wilson for nomination by the Democratic party, and Secretary Bryan and other notables took part in the campaign in his behalf.

Blair Lee Maryland Senator. Baltimore, Nov. 6.—Blair Lee, Democrat, was elected to the United States senate Tuesday to succeed William P. Jackson, Republican, appointed by Governor Goldsborough to fill the unexpired term of the late Isador Rayner, and Charles T. Coady, Democrat, was elected to the house of representatives from the Third district to fill the unexpired term of the late Representative Koenig, Democrat.

The Democrats were victorious all along the line, electing Emerson C. Harrington state comptroller and Caleb C. Magruder clerk of the court of appeals.

"Drys" Win in Illinois. Springfield, Ill., Nov. 6.—With the aid of women's votes, which for the first time figured in local option elections in Illinois, the "drys" Tuesday won sweeping victories in downstate cities and villages.

Twelve towns which now have saloons were captured by the "drys." In ten other places which already were "dry" the anti-saloon forces routed the "wets."

The "wets" won in only five towns, all of which already have saloons. In one "wet" town the vote was a tie.

Ohio Elections.

Returns from the elections in various cities of Ohio show the following results:

In Cincinnati Frederick S. Spiegel (Rep.) was elected mayor over Henry T. Hunt (Dem.), incumbent, by about 3,000 plurality. Cleveland re-elected Newton D. Baker (Dem.) mayor by a reduced plurality. At Toledo Carl Keller (Rep.) was chosen mayor by a plurality of 7,000. Columbus re-elected George J. Karb (Dem.) mayor.

Returns from Indiana. Returns from Tuesday's elections in the various towns in Indiana show the following results:

In Indianapolis Joseph E. Bell (Dem.) was mayor successful by a plurality of approximately 5,000. The Republican and Progressive candidates for mayor ran about an even race. Of the large cities in Indiana, Evansville, Terre Haute, Fort Wayne, Muncie, Logansport and Anderson will have Democratic administrations.

While at South Bend and Lafayette the citizens' tickets were successful. For the first time in the history of Vincennes, the oldest town in Indiana, the Republicans were successful, electing mayor and other city officials. Riots and bloodshed marked the city election in Gary. R. O. Johnson, fusion candidate for mayor, was elected over Thomas E. Knotts, the present incumbent.

Stuart Governor of Virginia. Richmond, Va., Nov. 6.—The entire state Democratic ticket, headed by Henry Carter Stuart for governor, was elected Tuesday without Republican opposition.

Swift Land Crab. Ostriches are not the only swift running creatures that can outstrip the speed of a horse. There is a land crab in Cuba, it is said, that can rival the ostrich and go much faster than a horse.

Smallest Animal. The smallest of British animals is the harvest mouse, which makes a globular nest in wheat fields. A full-grown specimen weighs only half an ounce.

IN EVERY COUNTY

EDUCATORS PLAN CHAUTAUQUA CAMPAIGN AND MEETINGS ALL OVER STATE.

Counties Will Be Asked to Appropriate Funds to Carry on the Work of Co-operation.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Louisville, Ky.—By placing a market value upon the "talent" at the disposal of educational agencies in Kentucky, and then inducing each county to appropriate funds to meet this value in carrying on a Chautauqua campaign next year, was one of the plans considered at a conference of educators and others held at Commercial Club headquarters. The meeting primarily was held to seek a means of combining the forces of the various educational agencies in the state.

A plan for carrying out the work proposed by the educators was suggested by William E. Morrow, secretary of the Commercial Club. It was outlined at the meeting and discussed later at a luncheon and executive session at Hotel Henry Watterson.

John B. McFerran, who acted as chairman, explained that the purpose of the conference was to arrive at a means of preventing overlapping in the work being carried on from different quarters. He urged the necessity of co-operation. Chautauqua meetings all over the state are planned for next summer in connection with the work relative to improvement of farm life conditions.

Those present at the meeting were: Judge Thomas R. Gordon, John B. McFerran, chairman of the Commercial Club's Educational Committee; Barksdale Hamlett, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; C. J. Meddis, of the Kentucky State Sunday-school Association; Prof. H. H. Cherry, president of the Western Kentucky State Normal School, Bowling Green; Prof. J. G. Crabbe, president of the Eastern Kentucky State Normal, Richmond; T. J. Coates, State Supervisor of Rural Schools; Henry Rhoades, State Supervisor of High Schools; R. C. Terrell, Commissioner of Public Roads; Dr. Joseph H. Kastle, director of the Experiment Station, Lexington; John W. Newman, Commissioner of Agriculture; James Speed, of the Commercial Club's Educational Committee, and Dr. W. B. Smock, representing the State and Jefferson County Boards of Health.

FOREIGN MISSIONARIES MEET.

Carlisle, Ky.—The gathering of foreign missionary workers of the Christian Church and banquet, to be served here about Thanksgiving, will be a notable one and will be attended by some of the most prominent men of the church, among them several of the officials of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society of Cincinnati. The occasion of the gathering and banquet will be a farewell greeting to the Rev. James C. Ogden and Mrs. Ogden, of this county, who will leave soon for Batang, Tibet, to do missionary work. Mr. Ogden will be the living link missionary of the Christian churches of Carlisle and Nicholas counties.

COLLECTOR NAMES DEPUTIES.

Owensboro, Ky.—Internal Revenue Collector Josh T. Griffith announced several selections of deputies who will go into the internal revenue service in a short time. They are Henry S. Wood, of Marion, cashier in collector's office; W. A. Yates, of Edmonston, division deputy at Glasgow; B. M. Settle, of Bowling Green, stamp deputy at Bowling Green; I. D. Wilcox, of Paducah, stamp deputy at Paducah; T. L. McNutt, of Mayfield, division deputy at Paducah; James Breathitt, Jr., of Hopkinsville, was selected some time ago as division deputy at Hopkinsville. The stamp deputy at Henderson and others will be named shortly.

ROAD FUND IS DEPLETED.

Lexington, Ky.—It was made known at a meeting of the fiscal court that the Fayette county road fund is depleted, as was charged by speakers in the recent campaign. The deficiency is \$20,915.64. The court voted to carry the claims of the road contractors over until December 13 in the hope of making some arrangement for their payment.

FARM DEALS IN GARRARD.

Lancaster, Ky.—J. M. Sanders, of the Marksbury section of Garrard, has sold his farm of 118 acres to Nathan Boggs at \$140 an acre. W. P. Tuggle has sold a farm of 244 acres in the same section to S. D. Cochran for \$85 an acre. R. L. Gos, of Forsythe, Ga., has sold a farm of 14 acres, located about ten miles to the west of here, to William Rogers, of Danville.

COUNTY OFFICERS' SALARIES.

Georgetown, Ky.—At the meeting of the Scott county fiscal court, held here, the salaries of five of the county officers were raised as follows: County judge, from \$1,000 to \$1,200; county attorney, \$800 to \$1,000; county school superintendent, \$750 to \$850; county road supervisor, \$1,000 to \$1,200; county clerk, \$800 to \$900. J. B. Frutner was elected by the fiscal court as county road supervisor to succeed J. William Coyne, who has served for the past four years.

GAVE SEVEN GOOD REASONS.

Central City, Ky.—The "Seven Reasons" why Leo Pentress, of Central City, was elected Clerk of the Muhlenberg county court. They are Mary, aged 10; Margaret, 8; Leo, 6; Annie, 4; Marie, 3; Adele, 2, and Letitia, 1. When Mr. Pentress returned home at midnight after election day his "seven reasons why" sat up in their little beds and greeted him with the question: "Daddy, did we win?" During the campaign Mr. Pentress distributed cards of the group.

BAPTIST CONVENTION

General Association of Baptists Hold Five-Day Convention.

Lexington, Ky.—The General Association of Baptists of Kentucky, one of the largest church organizations in the state, began a five-day convention in Lexington Monday. At least 1,000 delegates from every section of the state, as well as many visiting ministers and laymen from other states are in attendance.

The general convention began at the Woodland Park auditorium Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock. The Baptist ladies' meeting was an important part of the convention. They held their meetings at the First Methodist Church on West High street Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon. Reports from every Baptist church in the state, showing the condition of the congregation as to membership, funds and missions, were made and other important business matters transacted.

Prominent Speakers on Program.

Among the prominent speakers who addressed the convention and its auxiliary meetings were Dr. W. J. Willingham, of Richmond, Va., secretary of the Southern Baptist convention; Rev. B. D. Gray, secretary of Home Missions Board, of Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. J. M. Frost, secretary of the Sunday-school board of the Southern Baptist convention; Rev. W. D. Powell, secretary of Kentucky Missions, who will be a guest of Rev. Mr. Ecton, who delivered the address to the ministers on Monday night.

CITY RETURNS HOSPITALITY.

Bowling Green, Ky.—Plans are complete for holding the Greater Warren county convention in this city on November 12. At the various chautauqs which have been held in the rural districts of the county during the summer and fall the country people have been the hosts and the people of the city hope to repay their hospitality in this final meeting. Many noted speakers have been engaged to speak during the day, among them being Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin; Bradford Knapp, of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry; Merritt LeRoy, the cartoonist; Mr. McBrien, of Washington, and J. D. Eggleston, a rural worker of Virginia. John B. McFerran, of Louisville, will be present as the guest of honor.

The convention will be held on Normal Heights and all the various buildings and departments of the Normal School will be thrown open to the visitors. A barbecue will be a feature.

CITY TAKES MORE TERRITORY.

Elizabethtown, Ky.—The city council passed an ordinance providing for the annexation of the remainder of the Gardner Addition to the city of Elizabethtown. The council recently added a large tract in the same section, and the city proposes to extend its limits as far as possible. The annexation of the Montgomery Addition was appealed by the council, owing to the citizens of that section objecting to annexation.

OBSERVE GOOD ROADS DAYS.

Carlisle, Ky.—"Good Roads days" in Nicholas county were observed here last week. County Judge William Conley, Road Engineer Joseph H. Berry, Circuit Clerk Frank Huffstetter and other officials of the county led the citizens in the work. Most of the roads of the county are turpikes, and the chief work done consists of ditching, hauling and spreading rock.

SET GLASGOW RATE HEARING.

Glasgow, Ky.—The complaint of J. M. Richardson, of Glasgow, to the State Railroad Commission asking that the Glasgow Railway Co. be required to reduce passenger fares between Glasgow and Glasgow Junction from 5 cents to 3 cents was set for hearing here on December 10.

MARKETING NEW CORN CROP.

Trenton Ky.—The farmers of this section have begun marketing the new crop of corn. Prices range from \$3.25 to \$3.50 a barrel. A number of farmers are sowing wheat, having been delayed by recent rains. The wheat acreage will be large.

ORGANIZE LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Shelbyville, Ky.—To meet the constantly increasing demand for houses, which already exceeds the supply, a movement is on foot to organize a building and loan association in this city with a capital stock of \$100,000 or \$150,000. The initial steps were taken at a largely attended meeting in the council chamber, at which 185 shares of \$100 each were subscribed by fifteen men. D. B. Cozine, editor of The News, presided.

FAVOR HOSPITALS

VOTERS IN CHRISTIAN, FAYETTE, AND HENDERSON COUNTIES WANT DISTRICTS CREATED.

Boards to Conduct Erection and Maintenance—These Institutions Will Soon Be Appointed.

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Malta.—Rr. Adm. Badger and other officers of the battle ship Wyoming were the guests of the governor general, Sir Henry Rundle, at the palace. Later the party proceeded in automobiles to San Antonio palace, the governor's country residence, where they took tea.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 2 white 77@77½c, No. 3 white 76@77c, No. 4 white 74@76c, No. 2 yellow 76½c, No. 3 yellow 75½c, No. 4 yellow 73½@75c, No. 2 mixed 76½@77c, No. 3 mixed 76½@77c, No. 4 mixed 73½@75c, white ear 73@76c, yellow ear 73@76c, mixed ear 73@76c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$19, standard timothy \$18, No. 2 timothy \$17; No. 3 timothy \$14.50@15, No. 1 clover mixed \$16.50@17, No. 2 clover mixed \$14.75@15, No. 1 clover \$15, No. 2 clover \$13.

Oats—No. 2 white 43½@44c, standard white 43@43½c, No. 3 white 41½@41¾c, No. 4 white 40@41c, No. 2 mixed 42½@43c, No. 3 mixed 41½@42c, No. 4 mixed 40@41c.

Wheat—No. 2 red 95@96c, No. 3 red 90@93c, No. 4 red 84@90c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 37½c, firsts 35@36½c, ordinary firsts 30, seconds 22@23c.

Poultry—Hens, heavy, 12c; hens, light, 9c; springs, large, 10c; springs, small, 12c; turkeys, young, 9 lbs and over, 18c; turkeys, old, 10 lbs and over, 18c; turkeys, light, under 10 lbs, 18c; geese, 7@11c.

Cattle—Shippers \$6.50@7.50, extra \$7.75@8; butcher steers, extra \$7.25, good to choice \$6.25@7.15, common to fair \$4.50@6; heifers, extra \$6.75@6.90, good to choice \$5.75@6.50, common to fair \$4.50@5.50; cows, extra \$5.75@6, good to choice \$5@5.65, common to fair \$4.25@4.75; canners \$3@4.

Bulls—Bologna \$5.50@6.25, extra \$6.35@6.50, fat bulls \$6.35@6.50.

Calves—Extra \$10, fair to good \$7@9.75, common and large \$4@9.50.

Hogs—Selected heavy \$8.10@8.15, good to choice packers and butchers \$8.10@8.15, mixed packers \$7.90@8.10, stags \$4@7; common to choice heavy fat sows \$4.50@7.75; light shippers \$7.35@7.85; pigs (110 lbs and less) \$5@7.

Sheep—Extra \$4.50, good to choice \$4@4.40, common to fair \$2@3.75. Lambs—Extra \$7.25, good to choice \$6.75@7.15, common to fair \$5@6.50.

FEDERAL AUTHORITIES RESPOND

Lewes, Del.—The American four-masted bark Manga Reva, which sailed from Philadelphia October 9 for San Francisco with a cargo of coal, arrived back at the Delaware breakwater with her crew in a state of mutiny. He asks the immediate assistance and a United States marshal be sent on board. Burbage & Co. notified the federal authorities, who have sent wireless instructions to the nearest revenue cutter to hasten to Delaware breakwater to protect those in danger.

LOCAL NEWS

Tell us the news. We appreciate it and its our pleasure to serve you. Phone 638, 659 or 791, or write us. Sign your name to all news items.

The sermons which we print each week, are worth more than \$1.00 a year to you and your family.

McCreary's Letter

Gov. James B. McCreary has issued a letter which is being generally distributed throughout Kentucky, calling on his friends for their active support.

Gov. McCreary will carry Madison County almost as a unit.

Old Board Re-elected

The old board of councilmen were re-elected at Lancaster. The board is composed of L. D. Davidson as Mayor, J. A. Amon, W. M. Zanone, H. C. Hamilton, W. O. Goodloe and R. P. Gregory for councilmen.

An oil well has been found in Nicholas county on the farm of Thomas Vaughn near Myers Station. The well was discovered in an ordinary well, and came with an explosion of gas. The farm laborer hearing the report went to the well and drew a bucket from it containing crude black oil. There is considerable interest about the find.

A needle has been taken from the body of Edward Nulry after fifty years. When five years old he was playing on the floor when a needle penetrated his right leg just above his ankle. His mother tried to extract the needle but was unable to do so. A few days ago his lower limb began to swell and give such pain that an operation was performed and the broken needle extracted.

Two robbers held up the Jefferson State Bank at Mt. Vernon, Ill., last week and obtained \$1412, which was all the cash in sight. One of the robbers acted as door keeper while the other forced the cashier and book-keeper in the vault and turned the combination. The robber was caught and the money recovered, and he was severely beat by the crowd before he was turned over to the officers.

Vice President Marshall and wife are planning a vacation trip to Arizona. It is possible that President Marshall will be called back to Washington before the vacation expires and in that event Mr. and Mrs. Marshall will have been separated for the first time in 18 years, for as much as twenty-four hours.

Three small children were burned to death in their home sixteen miles from Louisville on Briar Creek. They had been left alone, and before the parents returned, the house had been burned and the children with it. The father was absent, and the mother had walked two miles to mail some letters.

Martin Moran one of the survivors of the Titanic disaster, was killed last week by a rush of coal at a colliery in Pennsylvania.

For Sale or Rent—House and lot at Waco, known as the Dr. Taylor place. For further information apply to M. H. or C. T. Wells, Richmond, Ky. 38-1f

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Telephone all social news to 638.
—Anna D. Lilly, Social Editor

Mrs. James Deatherage entertained at her country home to a pretty dinner party Wednesday evening, in honor of her guest Misses Bailey and Burgin, and Mrs. Bogard's guest, Mrs. Chas. Baber. A very pleasant evening was spent.

County School Fair day will be held Saturday November 15, beginning at 1 p. m. at Caldwell High School.

The division which have not yet chosen their competitors will have a chance to do so Saturday morning at the High School Building.

The judges will be furnished by the Normal and the Caldwell High School.

Miss Helen Bennett, of Richmond, arrived this week to visit her sister, Mrs. T. J. Smith, at the Cromwell. Mrs. Smith and Miss Bennett will go to Louisville to attend the wedding of Mr. Jas. C. Stone and Miss Carrie Furgerson Brown, which will be solemnized at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. John M. Furgerson, on Clark Ave. Mrs. Smith will have as her guests Mrs. John G. Livingston, of New York, and Mrs. Samuel Bennett, of Lexington.

On Wednesday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Watts, of Lexington, Mrs. Lillian Watt Smith was married to Mr. Thomas Ripley Bryant. The wedding was a very quiet one, only the immediate family being present. Dr. J. W. Porter officiating.

The bride, who is a beautiful brunette, is a sister of Mrs. Harry Blanton of this city, and has many friends that join in good wishes for their future happiness.

Mr. Bryant is Superintendent of the Extension Department of the Experimental Station at the State University, and stands high socially in his home city. The bridal couple left for an Eastern trip and on their return will go to housekeeping in their attractive new home on Ashland Ave.

LUNCHEON BRIDGE

Mrs. Lewis Neal entertained the married ladies club with a luncheon bridge on Wednesday afternoon at her pretty country home. At the conclusion of the games the guests were invited to the dining room where covers were laid for twelve and an elegant four course menu was served. The table decorations were most

artistic, the center piece being a large pink rosette, while the prize was a beautiful novelty napkin holder in pink, which was awarded to Mrs. Warfield Bennett. The affair was in keeping with other entertainments of Mrs. Neal, who has long since established the reputation of a perfect hostess.

D. A. R. MEETING

The November meeting, of the D. A. R. was held on Friday afternoon with Mrs. Mary Bates Miller.

The Program opened with two beautiful vocal numbers by Miss Laura Bright, and a piano solo faultlessly executed by Mrs. M. C. Kellogg. Mrs. Geo. Phelps was to have read a paper on Aeroplanes but was unable to be present so a general discussion of the subject took place.

After transacting some business of the society, delicious fruit salad made in the form a poinsetto was served with wafers and grape juice and was followed by hot coffee.

Mrs. Miller was assisted in entertaining by Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. White and her attractive daughter, Miss Ellen Miller.

THE WOMAN'S CLUB

The regular meeting was held Monday afternoon, Mrs. Eugene Walker, presiding. After some matters of business had been disposed of, Prof. Koch of the Normal gave an interesting talk on some phases of the political contest in New York City, and in Cincinnati. An informal discussion was held on the problem of convict labor on the roads, led by Madam Piotrowski. In the absence of Mrs. D. L. Cobb, her paper on "Methods of Promoting Votes for Women," was read by Mrs. James Burnam, as was also the paper of Mrs. A. R. Burnam, on "Mary Wollstonecraft." The paper on "Miss Julia Lathrop and the Children's Federal Bureau," was read by Mrs. Eugene Walker, in the absence of Mrs. Yates McKee. It was a matter of regret that both Mrs. Burnam and Mrs. McKee were unable to be present on account of illness. The papers of all were interesting and did credit to their authors. We wish some philanthropic organization might make it possible for an institution like the Woman's Club to have a larger room than the one they now occupy, so that the public might have the benefit of their researches and discussions. The Club is purely an unselfish agency, and desire only the general good. The next meeting will be held November the 17th, and will be led by Mr. Stott and Madam Piotrowski.

Mrs. Robert Sallee has returned from a very pleasant visit to Danville relatives. Miss Rosina Elder, of Paris, has been visiting relatives in this city the past week. Mrs. J. M. Poyntz and Miss Katherine are at home after a visit to Mt. Sterling. Mrs. E. F. Coyle and Miss Dora Ely of Berea, have been visiting friends in this city.

Mr. T. J. Smith, of Frankfort, came over Tuesday to vote and visited relatives in the city. Mr. A. R. Burnam, Jr., and Mr. John Noland were visiting in Winchester Sunday. Mrs. J. T. Mann who has been very sick at the P. A. C. Infirmary, is now much improved. Mr. Stollor Best, of this city was the guest of Mr. Edward Farls in Paris, last Sunday.

Miss Emma Doty, of Lancaster, is the guest of her sisters Mesdames Smith and Bogard.

Messrs. James Stewart and Wm. Benton, of Winchester, visited relatives in the city last week.

Mr. Davis, one of the young men of the Normal School, is very sick at the P. A. C. Infirmary.

Mr. Mat S. Cohen has been very ill at the home of Mr. J. F. Wagers on West Main Street.

Miss Emma Hendren who is teaching at Ida May, spent last week with her parents at Speedwell.

Mrs. Charles Baber, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bogard for the past week, returned to her home in Golden Pond, Ky., Friday.

Personal

Phone 638 or 791 for all personal items

Miss Julia White spent Friday in Lexington.

Dr. Quisenberry has returned from Hamilton, Ohio.

Dr. H. C. Jasper has returned from a trip to Arkansas.

Rev. W. W. Hall is visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Breck.

Gov. J. B. McCreary came up from Frankfort to vote.

Mr. Julian Tyng, of Boston is the guest of Dr. H. L. Perry.

Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Vaught motored to Lexington last week.

Miss Margaret Parrish visited friends in Nicholasville last Sunday.

Mr. Will Cook, of Lancaster, was in the city court day on business.

Mrs. J. D. Dykes has been the guest of her daughter in Cincinnati.

Dr. D. H. Scanlon was called to Jelico Tenn., to preach last Sunday.

Mr. Hugely Shearer, of this city, recently visited friends in Lancaster.

Hon. C. C. Wallace was in Rockcastle county last week for a few days.

Mr. Gran Clark has returned from a visit to his son at Old Point Comfort.

Dr. D. Clay Lilly arrives to-morrow to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Lilly.

Mrs. Warren Jackson has returned to her home in Mississippi after a visit to her parents Mr. and Mrs. Bates Shackelford.

Miss Polly Traylor left Thursday for a visit to Lancaster and Crab Orchard friends and relatives.

Mrs. Kitty Gordon, of Nicholasville, has been the guest of her son Mr. Duke Gordon of this city.

Miss Clark, of Kansas City, returned to her home Tuesday after a visit to Miss Minnie Wagers.

Mrs. Morgan, of Lexington, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. M. C. Kellogg, on the Summit.

Miss Helen Quisenberry is very sick with diphtheria, but her friends hope for her early recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Chenault Duncan are being congratulated on the arrival of a handsome son, Archie.

Dr. and Mrs. Harry Blanton went to Lexington last Wednesday to attend the Smith-Bryant wedding.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mitchell of this city died of diphtheria and was buried last Saturday.

Mrs. H. H. Bosley and Mrs. T. G. Smoot of Maysville, are visiting Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Smoot on High street.

Miss Burgin, of Lexington, and Miss Maud Bailey, of Harrodsburg, are the guests of Mrs. James Deatherage.

Messrs. R. R. Burnam, and R. E. Turley, well known Richmond Bankers, were visiting in Nicholasville last week.

Miss Mary Barrett Smith spent Saturday and Sunday with her cousin, Miss Sarah Goodloe Benton, in Winchester.

Marisa Lynn the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Evans has been quite sick with Diphtheria, but is now improving.

Hon. V. P. Smith and wife of Somerset, and Mrs. Thomas Williams, of Irvine, were the guests of Mrs. J. C. Oldham last week.

Miss Anna Newland, of Richmond, who has been visiting her cousins, Mary and Anna Greer, has returned home.—Interior Journal.

Dr. Curtis F. Burnam and wife are the guests of Judge and Mrs. A. R. Burnam. Dr. and Mrs. Burnam will sail on the 19th for Europe.

Dr. H. R. Gibson left this week to attend the Congress of the American Surgeons which will be in session for a week in Chicago.

Mrs. Geo. P. Gay and daughter Miss Elizabeth, have been the guests of Mrs. J. M. Poyntz and Miss Kathleen Poyntz at the Hotel Glyndon.

Mrs. John R. Gibson, Mrs. Geo. Bogard, Misses Margaret Phelps and Duncan Foster motored to Lexington Monday night to see "Fine Feathers".

Mr. Jake Wagers, of Ashland, was in this city to cast his vote on Tuesday. Mr. Wagers is connected with the Bybee Dry Goods Company of Ashland.

Miss Jamie Caperton was the guest of Miss Sarah Gibson Chenault on Thursday and attended the luncheon given by Mrs. Lewis Johnston at Sumner Forest.

Mesdames W. Arnold, C. S. Higgins, Lizzie Simmons, R. E. Turley, and Miss Elizabeth Turley and Joseph Arnold motored to Lexington Monday to see "Fine Feathers".

Mrs. Alice Barclay Walker, of Nicholasville, sister of Mr. J. B. Walker of this place, suffered a slight stroke of paralysis on Saturday. Her many friends hope for her speedy recovery.

Mrs. Ashby Jones, who has recently undergone an operation at the Mayo Brothers Sanitarium, is said to be improving rapidly, and will come to Richmond on her way home to visit relatives.

Mrs. P. S. Adams and daughter, Marietta, of Lawrenceburg, and Mrs. Ansel D. Miller and little son, A. D. Jr., of Richmond, Ky., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Johnson, in Harrodsburg.

Editor E. C. Walton, Editor of the "Orlando Star" is in Richmond to close up his business after which he will return to the South. Mr. Walton made many friends while here and was most cordially welcomed.

The Lumbago, after an unwarranted assault upon our esteemed townsman, Mr. N. B. Deatherage, is now able to be downstairs. Were it not such a malignant enemy of the race we would congratulate it upon its escape. Uncle Nath looks a little worse for wear, but the lumbago is moving around on crutches and with one arm in a sling. We advise it hereafter to select an easy mark when it comes to town.

Automobile On Fire

The automobile of Dr. Kinniard caught fire and was considerably burned before it could be extinguished. While it was being cranked it is supposed a spark ignited the carburetor making a quick and fierce blaze.—The Record.

Proud Of Her Kin

The Winchester Democrat comes out with a long list of former Clarksonians who have been elected to responsible positions in other counties.

We want your logs, or will saw them for you while you wait. Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425. 16-1f

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CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Probably

The greatest Clothing offering for the people of Richmond, Madison county, and adjoining counties, will commence at the great

Busy Bee Cash Store

Saturday, November 8

and continue for 30 days, or until our entire clothing stock has been closed out.

Our stock of clothing was never more complete than now. Everything in the clothing department is strictly up-to-date. All the new weaves, styles and colorings in favor this season comprise this big stock of clothing—Men's, Young Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing in endless variety.

We have decided to close out our clothing stock, lock stock and barrel. We need the room for our ladies' ready-to-wear department, which is growing to such an extent that we are compelled to make more room for it. So the clothing end of our business must go.

Everybody in this city and county who has purchased clothing from us can testify to the high grade of clothing we sell. They can also tell you that our prices are always cheaper than the same quality can be had elsewhere. We have decided to give these same low prices for 30 days, and in addition we propose to give one-fourth the price off on every purchase made in the clothing department during this time.

If you need an up-to-date fall and winter suit for yourself or any of your family; if you need a first-class Overcoat for yourself or your boy, come and look at this great stock of up-to-date clothing and figure what you will save by getting

1 4 OFF

each clothing purchase.

Don't overlook this offer. Don't pay more for clothing not as good. Money saved is money made. This is a chance you don't often get, coming right at the time you need the stuff, and right at the time when they are all fresh and new.

Remember this great clothing offering begins Saturday, November 8th, and closes in 30 days. Don't forget! Come!

RESPECTFULLY,

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EXPERIMENT OF SEED TESTING RECOGNIZED AS MOST IMPORTANT

Poor Seeds Means Poor Stands—Poor Stands Means Small Crops—The Inspection of Seeds Is Necessary in Obtaining Desirable Results

(By H. Garman, Head of the Division of Entomology and Botany.)

Testing.

The importance of seed testing is recognized in the law establishing the Agricultural Experiment stations and provision for it has been made in many of the great agricultural states. Poor seeds mean poor stands. Poor stands mean small crops. Every farmer knows this, and only poor farmers fail to act on the knowledge. Yet there is no part of agricultural practice in which the farmer is more likely to make mistakes or be deceived. He has learned to pick out a good animal. He does not always pick out a good seed. This is due in part to the difficulty of determining the quality of seeds by ordinary methods of examination. A seed of fine appearance and well cleaned may germinate 50 per cent or lower; or on the other hand, it may germinate 98 per cent and have with it enough dodder seeds to sow a farm so thickly with the pest that profitable crops of clover can not be sown on the land for years afterward.

The Kentucky Experiment Station stands ready, so far as its resources will permit, to help either farmer or seedsmen in this important matter. Seeds are tested here both for purity and germination at the request of citizens of this state. This brief note is simply to call attention to two or three features of the work, which experience shows are likely to be misunderstood by those sending us samples.

1. The percentage of purity of samples is determined quickly and is reported as soon as determined, often on the same day the sample is received, though this depends on the number of samples received ahead of it.

2. When germination tests are wanted also, this should be stated in the letter accompanying samples. It requires a week at least to get a germination test of seeds, and grass seeds such as those of bluegrass require a month. A letter received recently with a sample requests a "germination test by return mail," a feat of which no station on earth is capable at present. Such tests are reported as soon as they can be completed. A preliminary report can be made if desired, and though incomplete sometimes indicates the quality of a sample, because fresh seeds germinate more promptly than old ones.

The following list taken from the "rules" followed by seed analysts will show about how long one must wait to get a satisfactory germination test. I am adding to it the instructions we are accustomed to furnish those who propose to send us samples of forage seeds for analysis.

Kind of Seed. Day for making germinating report.

Field crops.	Preliminary.	Final.
Barley	3	6
Beans	3	6
Beets	5	8
Buckwheat	4	8
Corn	3	6
Cotton	4	8
Flax	3	6
Hemp	3	6
Oats	3	6
Peas	3	6
Rice	4	8
Rye	3	6
Tobacco	6	14
Turnips	3	6
Wheat	3	6

Grasses, Clovers and Forage Plants.

Alfalfa	3	6
Bermuda grass	10	21
Bluegrass	14	28
Brome grass	5	10
Clover, alsike	3	6
Clover, crimson	2	4
Clover, mammoth red.	3	6
Clover, common red	3	6
Clover, white	3	6
Cowpeas	4	8
Meadow fescue	5	10
Millet	3	6
Orchard grass	6	14
Rape	3	6
Redtop	5	8
Rye grass	6	14
Sorghum	4	8
Soy beans	4	8
Teosinte	4	8
Timothy	5	8
Turnips	3	6
Vetch	4	8

Vegetables.	Preliminary.	Final.
Asparagus	6	14
Beans	3	6
Beets	5	8
Cabbage	3	6
Carrots	3	6
Cauliflower	3	6
Celery	6	14
Cucumbers	3	6
Kale	3	6
Lettuce	2	4
Muskmelons	3	6
Okra	4	8
Onions	4	8
Parsley	14	28
Parsnips	6	14
Peas	3	6
Peppers	4	8
Pumpkins	3	6
Radishes	2	4
Salisbury	5	10
Splach	5	10
Squashes	3	6
Sweet corn	3	6
Tomatoes	4	8
Turnips	3	6
Watermelons	4	8

Directions for Taking Seed Samples for Testing.

In order to get fair tests of samples it is necessary that seeds be taken from different parts of the bulk lots they represent. A seed sampler is a convenience when samples are taken from sacks. The bulks should be thoroughly mixed before samples are taken.

Samples of the following seeds should in each case weigh two ounces: Red clover, sapling clover, alsike clover, crimson clover, sweet clover, alfalfa, orchard grass, English bluegrass and rye grass.

Samples of the following should weigh one ounce in each case: Kentucky bluegrass, Canada bluegrass, red top and timothy.

Put all samples in stout paper envelopes. Ordinary envelopes when filled with seeds are often broken by the stamps used in postoffices and let the seeds escape. Put your complete address on each envelope sent us, and address it to us as follows:

Division of Entomology and Botany, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.

In writing to us, state whether you want a purity test, a germination test, or both.

Tests are made free of charge, and are given attention in the order of their receipt. Only purity tests are made for people living outside of Kentucky, except by special request.

Inspection.

The subject of seed inspection is so closely associated with seed testing that it is difficult to treat them separately. We have an imperfect law in Kentucky applying only to certain forage seeds, which provides for inspections to be made by the station. The forage seeds to be inspected are the following, given together with the adulterants specified in the law.

Red clover: Adulterants, 5 per cent or more by weight of trefol (Medicago lupulina) or sweet clover (Melilotus alba and M. officinale).

Alfalfa: Adulterants, same as for red clover.

Kentucky bluegrass: Adulterants, 5 per cent or more by weight of Canada bluegrass, red top chaff or seed, or any other seed or foreign substance.

Orchard grass: Adulterants, 5 per cent or more by weight of meadow fescue (Festuca elatior pratensis), English rye grass (Lolium perenne) or Italian rye grass (L. italicum).

Timothy: Adulterants, 5 per cent or more by weight of any other seed or foreign substance.

The adulterants actually named, it will be noted, are not calculated to do the farmer any harm, except as they defraud him by substituting a cheap seed for a more valuable one. And this mere substitution of one seed for another would not be so bad were it not that these adulterants are generally obtained from abroad and are likely not to be first rate seeds of their kind. Yet if they germinate well they furnish some forage and then die out, leaving the farmers no worse off except that he has lost some time and money.

Large percentages of noxious weed seeds are often sold with forage seeds and would pass inspection under this law excepting as they may be found in Kentucky bluegrass, or timothy, where the addition of the words, "or any other seed or foreign substance" cuts out all foreign seeds above 5 per cent. Below this percentage, however, quantities of dodder and buckhorn seeds may be sold in our markets without challenge. A law permitting the sale of dodder seeds up to 4½ per cent is all that the most careless or indifferent seedsmen need ask as a legal guaranty that he will not be molested. Our experience in seed analysis constantly suggests the importance to our farmers of absolutely prohibiting the sale of seeds with which dodder, broomrape seeds, or wild onion bulbs are mixed in any percentage.

No samples are tested under the law except such as have been taken by authorized agents of the station. As already stated, we test any seeds sent to us, but this is solely with the object of helping those sending the samples. They may be properly taken or not. We assume no responsibility excepting as to the correctness of the analysis. In other words, while we test any seeds sent to us, our inspections of seeds apply only to stock of which we have personal knowledge. For this purpose samples are taken by us from stock offered for sale, and are subsequently tested in the seed laboratory of the station. We can thus certify as to who offered the seeds for sale and to all other details necessary to secure conviction in case the pure seed law has been violated. Any one familiar with legal procedure in our courts will understand that the necessary proof cannot readily be secured from samples taken by people who are strangers to us and who have a personal, perhaps, a financial, interest in proving some one else in the wrong. We must know the history, as far as this is practicable, of the stock from which every analyzed sample is taken.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 9.

ABSTINENCE FOR OTHERS' SAKE.

(World's Temperance Sunday.)

LESSON TEXT—Rom. 14:7-11. GOLDEN TEXT—"It is not good to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor to do anything whereby thy brother stumbleth." Rom. 14:21.

Paul was in Corinth, a city of luxury, learning and licentiousness when he wrote this letter to the believers in Rome, a letter of profound logic and ethics as well as a profound study in psychology and philosophy.

I. None of us liveth to himself," vv. 7-11. Paul begins this chapter by giving a caution as to doubtful disputations, "judgments upon thoughts," whether it be in the matter of eating herbs or meats, or in the observance of set days. Who are we but fellow servants (v. 4) of God? About such things as habits and observance of days we must each be assured in our own minds, (v. 5), but while that is true yet, "none liveth to himself" (v. 7), for "we are the Lord's" (v. 8). He is the universal Lord, both of the living and the dead, (v. 9). What folly, therefore, for any believer to set himself up in judgment upon his brother.

Four Things Suggested.

II. "Give an account to God," vv. 12-18. Verse 12 suggests four things: (1) A universal summons, "each one of us," great and small, obscure or famous, each one must appear, none overlooked, none excluded, none excused. (2) A particular summons, "each one of us," not en masse, but as separate units. (3) A purposeful summons, "to give account," not of others but each of himself. It will not be "blind justice" that shall await us there, but a holy God, one who knows all, sees all, every thought and imagination of the human heart (Gen. 6:5) and whose judgment will be righteous. (4) A rightful summons, because of its source, "before God," and shall not the Judge of the whole earth do right? No excuse because of the failure of others will avail, no subterfuge be acceptable, "strict justice" will condemn. Man-made laws and ordinances as to what we eat or what days we may observe will then be revealed in the white light of the God whose name is love. In the light of such a prospect how pertinent therefore that we turn (v. 13), from judging others and look well to our own conduct, lest that conduct become a rock of stumbling to other and weaker brethren.

Another Law.

III. "Follow after things which make for peace," vv. 19-23. To follow that which shall edify is to exercise the "law of liberty." James, in his epistle (1:25, 2:12) tells us to look into this law and to continue therein for by it we shall be judged, yet there is still another law, "the royal law" (2:8, Matt. 22:36-40), the fulfilling of which will settle every question of man's relation to man. We should so use our liberty that it be not evil spoken of or become a rock of stumbling to any. Whether or not the kingdom of God be in us, or we in the kingdom, depends not upon the scrupulous observance of ordinances either as to eating, or the observance of days, but rather in the manifest righteousness of our lives and in having peace in our hearts, ch. 15:13, being filled with "joy in the Holy Spirit" v. 17. Therefore, if to eat meat shall cause my brother to stumble or to be made weak (v. 21) "I will eat no flesh for evermore," I Cor. 8:13.

All of this leads up to the true principle of total abstinence as revealed in verse 21, "It is good not to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor to do anything whereby thy brother stumbleth or is offended." This does not alone apply to the Great American Juggernaut, the commercialized liquor traffic, which, according to the United States Supreme court, has no legal ground upon which to stand. When the members of the church of God in this "land of liberty" shall each be governed by this principle it will not be long before the liquor problem many other questions that are troubling us will be settled. The real question will not be "Is it wrong?" but rather, "How will it affect my brother?" All meats are clean, we know that, Acts 10:15, but we also know that many cannot eat, cannot participate in our acts, with a clear conscience because in so taking part there comes before the mind of the weaker brother the evil associations and practices which so frequently accompany such acts or such eating. Our indulgence, no matter how innocent and entirely harmless it may be to us, is therefore not to be thought of. This settles the drink question, the tobacco habit, dancing, card playing, theater going, and all "questionable amusements."

For once teach a temperance lesson not on the ground of the harrowing effects of this awful traffic, but try to show that temperance is largely the result of selfishness. Show how less selfishness in our social relations would help to keep men away from the saloon. Less selfishness in money would keep us from accepting bloody tax money. Less selfishness on the part of churches by activities during the week would keep children and young people from growing familiar with and finally embracing the monster vice. Many ancient authorities insert after Ch. 14: Ch. 14:25-27.

DIVERSIFICATION ON SOUTHERN FARMS

Cotton Belt to Raise Live Stock Must Have Pastures.

PASTURES FOR FARM ANIMALS

Very Few Farmers Have Compared Benefit to Be Derived From Acre of Cotton and Acre of Bermuda Grass, Lespedeza and Clover.

(By G. H. ALFORD.)

If the cotton belt is to raise hogs, mules, horses, cattle, sheep and so on successfully under present land and labor conditions, it must resort to pastures and cheap hays. If it is to produce the necessary quantity and quality of all kinds of live stock it must devote more and better land to pastures and meadows.

Many farmers in the south prize wheat, corn, oats, cotton, rice and cane as crops because their growth has become a habit. Very few farmers have compared the profit derived from an acre of cotton and an acre of Bermuda grass, lespedeza and some winter clover. On many farms the growing of cotton represents a loss instead of a profit. On many farms in the south the growing of leguminous crops for two or three years until the worn-out cotton lands will grow good grass and the sodding of the land in Bermuda grass grazing of pure bred hogs, sheep, cattle and goats, horses and mules will result in big profits instead of the loss sustained by the growing of cotton on the same land year after year. Senator Ingalls said: "Next in importance to the divine profusion of water, light and air—those three physical facts which render existence possible—may be recorded the universal beneficence of grass." Ingalls told the whole truth, but few farmers in the south believe what he said. Not one farmer in a thousand fully appreciates the full value of a good, permanent pasture. The most prosperous counties in England owe their prosperous agriculture to the magnificent pastures. The blue grass regions of Kentucky has done much to cause our farmers to appreciate grass to some extent. There are sections of Tennessee and Virginia where the successful growing of fine stock has helped Kentucky to gain friends for grass.

We firmly believe that we are telling the truth when we say that the main cause of the lack of prosperity on southern farms is the absence of good, permanent pastures. We have turned out a worn, gullied cotton field, stretched two or three barbed wires around it and called it our pasture. Not a furrow was turned, not a seed was sown. No wonder that our pastures are often referred to as "a place where grass does not grow."

A good pasture is made by thoroughly preparing very fertile soil and seeding it to the right kind of mixed grasses, so that every square foot of it is well covered with nutritious grasses instead of broomsedge briars and weeds. The large majority of us have never had a good, permanent pasture and therefore base our conclusions on the value of a permanent pasture on our experience with a pasture where grass does not grow. We have never yet valued a thoroughly good, permanent pasture high enough.

There are, of course, pastures without grass, such as pastures of cow peas, soy beans, peanuts, velvet beans, oats, and so forth, but there are temporary pastures and last for only a short time. Of course, we must have such temporary pastures in order to succeed in the live stock business, but the subject before us just at present is a good, permanent pasture full of nutritious grasses and clover. We are talking about taking land and thoroughly preparing it and fertilizing it with acid phosphate and planting it in

TO GROW CHEAP BEEF.

A—Increase Yield of Pasture.

- 1—Do Not Pasture Too Closely.
- 2—Drill in Clover and Grass Seed.
- 3—Manure Every Few Years.

B—Make Use of Waste Feed.

- 1—Save the Cornfodder.
- A—Silos.
- 2—Save the Straw.

C—Grow Clover and Alfalfa.

D—Provide Good Shelter.

E—Save the Manure.

cow peas, soy beans, lespedeza, peanuts or some other good leguminous crop for one or two years and then sodding it in Bermuda grass, crimson clover, burr clover and white clover and lespedeza for pure bred hogs, cattle, horses, mules, sheep and other live stock to graze.

The best pasture grass for the south is Bermuda. We are growing corn and cotton on poor soil to feed a few scrub stock to obtain the necessary cash to pay the expenses. We are not able to say just what is the average cost of production of an acre of corn or cotton, but the cost of production of an acre of Bermuda grass on fertile soil is a fence and a gate to turn the stock in. The stock will harvest the grass and usually bring a large per cent. of clear profit.

Bermuda grass is the great pasture grass of the subtropical and warmer

temperate regions throughout the world. It is widely distributed throughout the cotton belt and holds the place in those states that Kentucky blue grass holds in the north. It is a warm weather grass. It will not grow in cold weather and usually winter kills when the temperature fall much below the zero point.

It is primarily a pasture grass and is relished by all kinds of stock. It will stand close grazing and much tramping. It also makes hay of excellent quality, but it will not grow tall enough to mow except on very fertile soil. On fertile soil under favorable conditions, it often furnishes two or three cuttings, yielding in a season from two to four tons of hay per acre.

Since it furnishes no late fall or early spring pasture, summer and winter clovers and vetches must be added to the sod or other grasses, or animal pasture crops must be grown, in order to supply continuous grazing.

We Must Grow More Grass

WHY?

To Maintain Farm Fertility.
To Cheapen Animal Production.

HOW?

- Drain Wet Places.
- Keep Weeds Out.
- Sow Alsike in Low Places.
- Reseed Thin Areas With Clover.
- Rotate if Possible.
- Use the Manure Spreader.

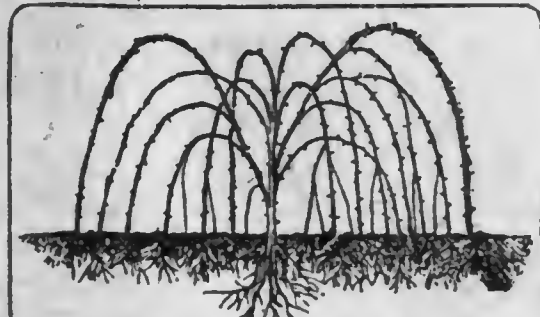
ORCHARD GLEANINGS

GROW BLACK RASPBERRY

Parent Bush May Be Filled With Roots of Young Plants by October If Tips Have Increased.

Many of our readers will not know what the illustration represents until we explain, says Green's Fruit Grower. The cut is intended to illustrate and tell how to propagate the black raspberry.

In July, or as soon as the canes of the black raspberry plant are long enough to bend over and reach the ground, we bury the tip end of each cane two to three inches deep in the soil, cover them with earth and place a stone over the earth to hold the bent branch in position undetached from the parent plant. There is no difficulty in securing from six to ten plants from the canes of a black raspberry bush as they naturally grow. But if you will nip off the tip of the young canes in June and plant, each cane will make from six to ten canes, and in this way you can greatly increase the number of tips to be buried for the



Propagating Black Raspberries.

purpose of making young plants for transplanting the next spring. So that if the tips have been increased by nipping back as suggested the ground about the parent bush may be filled with the roots of the young plants by October. When digging the plants the next spring the canes are detached from the parent plant, leaving the stems four to six inches long on each plant.

MIXTURE FOR TREE WOUNDS

Large Limb Cut Off, With Stub Left Unprotected, Furnishes Excellent Hiding Place for Fungi.

In California the following mixture was used on trees three years ago and is still in good condition: One part of crude petroleum to three parts of resin; warm in separate dishes, mix and apply warm to cuts made by pruning or by cultivator injury. While this mixture is not better than grafting wax, it is much cheaper and is worthy of trial.

If owners of trees would realize the importance of keeping the bark whole and unbroken on their trees and treat all wounds promptly, they would save much loss from so-called "wound fungi" which are ever abundant and ready to take possession and cause decay. Wounds that should be treated are of various origin, and those to the body of the tree are most important, though injuries to large limbs very often spread downward.

A large limb cut off, with the stub left unprotected, supplies a good place for these fungi to enter, and the end of the life of the tree is hastened by the hollow body resulting from decaying branches. Branches are injured at picking time by boot heels and ladders; winds break branches; hailstorms and sunscald rupture the bark, and the bodies of the trees are often bruised by wagons or other farm tools.

PEACH SCAB AND BROWN ROT

Mixture of Self-Boiled Lime and Sulphur Is Best Known Cure for the Control of Disease.

The self-boiled lime and sulphur mixture is the best fungicide known at the present time for the control of peach scab and brown rot. Three applications are considered necessary for good results where peach scab is likely to occur. The first application is to be made just as the calyx is being shed from the fruits.

The second application to be made three weeks after the first. The third application should be made about three weeks after the second. The self-boiled lime and sulphur mixture should not be applied to the fruit within four weeks of the ripening time, as the mixture may give the fruit a whitewashed appearance when ready for market.

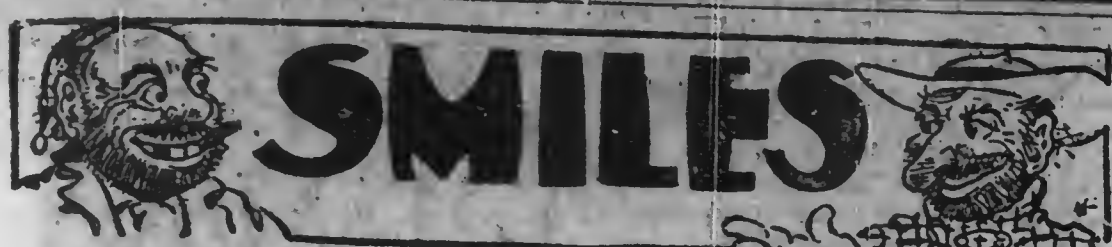
GRAPES TOO GOOD FOR BUGS

New York Experiment Station Has Had Much Success in Spraying With Arsenate of Lead.

The rose chafer does much injury to grapes, often destroying the entire crop soon after blossoming. In small gardens the vines may be protected by covering with mosquito netting. Where this is impracticable spraying will hold them in check. Farm and Home says the New York experiment station has had excellent success in using eight pounds arsenate of lead and two gallons molasses with 100 gallons water. Spray should be applied as soon as the rose bugs appear. For the grape root worm spray twice, the first spraying about one week after the first beetles appear and the second spraying ten days later.

Cow Essentials.

Plenty of cold water, free access to salt at all times and protection from the flies are necessary for the cow. She cannot do without these and make a full flow of milk.



UTTERLY CRUSHED.

It was a warm, radiant summer morning; the birds were singing sweetly, the flowers and dewy grass shimmered in the park, Robert Peeler—a very junior officer—was doing his utmost to make a favorable impression on the pretty nursemaid, whilst the latter's small charge busily chased elusive butterflies.

"Ah," sighed the dashing Robert, "I wish you were my governess."

"So do I," replied the girl.

Hope sprang into Robert's heart.

"And what would you do with me?" he asked.

"Stop your smoking cigarettes, and get your hair cut—to say nothing of punishing you for talking nonsense during school hours!"

Then Robert ponderously continued on his beat.

PROVED.



The Professor—Do you think, sir, that it is possible to extract gold from sea water?

The Prosperous Friend—Ha! Ha! I know it. I run a seaside hotel.

Not Like Stage Types.

I summered on a farm. Good land. Was disappointed quite!

The hired man couldn't yodel, and the milkmaid was a fright.

Quicker Method.

A somewhat choleric gentleman, while waiting for his train, entered a barber's shop to be shaved. The barber was very deliberate in his movements and the slow manner in which he applied the lather got upon the shaver's nerves. At last his patience gave way and he roared out: "Here! for heaven's sake hold the brush still and I'll wiggle my head."

Thoughtless Thunderbolt.

"George, you certainly will have to complain about the poor telephone service."

"What's the matter now? Neighbors butting in?"

"No. The lightning broke down one of the telephone poles, and I couldn't get Ella Brinkley for nearly an hour!"

Practical Wife.

"Wife, this is our wedding anniversary."

"So it is."

"As a matter of sentiment, I shall bring home a bunch of flowers to-night."

"Never mind the sentiment, Henry. Bring home some limburger cheese."

He Had Considered It.

She—It's a wonder you wouldn't take a notion to use soap and water.

He—I have thought of it, mum, but there's so many kinds of soap, and it's so hard to tell which is and which is not injurious to the skin, that I didn't like to take any risks.—Puck.

TOO ILL TO LOOK WELL.



Mrs. Goodhart—Couldn't find work. Perhaps you didn't look well.

Dusty Rhodes—No, mum, I didn't look well—because I was ill.

A Mermaid.

She had a very winsome smile, A figure rather trim; And though she'd never walked a mile She sure knew how to swim.

The Necessity.

"There is a man always getting me to make engagements with him, and he certainly gets on my nerves."

"Then why do you make engagements with him?"

"Because I have to. He's my dentist."

Interested Motives.

The Hen—See how the people praise me as a great national institution.

The Duck—Pshaw! That is only to egg you on.

NEW BROCADES ADD BRILLIANCY TO SHOPPING BAG

THE new metallic brocades, and other brocades in ribbons, exceptionally rich in effect, are used in making up bits of splendor in bags. A great advantage lies in the fact that plain ribbons are used in conjunction with the brocaded patterns and the heavy texture of the brocades (especially those having metal threads) gives body as well as brilliance to this season's bags.

These brocades are found in the medium and narrow widths. They combine to advantage with plain soft satin ribbons for many reasons. The plain ribbon is chosen in the color which is predominant in the brocaded ribbon, and becomes a background, which enhances the beauty of the latter.

Three handsome bags are pictured here. They are easy to make and elegant enough for any one.



Although the ribbons used are expensive, only small quantities are necessary, and there is hardly any other gift embodying so much elegance for as little money, as these luxurious bags.

The bag at the left of the picture is made of a rich brown satin ribbon, about five inches wide, stitched to a strip of gold and brown brocaded ribbon in which many shades of brown and tan appear, and there is a liberal mixture of gold flowers. The flat design of the cosmos blossom is cleverly handled in this ribbon. These brocaded ribbons are marvels of weaving. In them artists use the loom and silk as other artists use the brush and paint. The plain ribbon used is a frame for the fabric picture.

The three strips of ribbon, machine stitched together, are cut in a length twice that of the bag, with an allowance for turning back two inches at each end. The ends with this two-inch hem are machine stitched in two parallel rows forming a casing for the narrow ribbon of heavy satin that is run in to form the drawing string.

A bolt of No. 2 (or even a little

wider) satin ribbon of first-class quality is required to make the hanger, the rosettes and pendant ends which decorate the bag at each side.

In shades of purple, lavender, and light green, with a touch of white, the second bag is also made of three strips of ribbon, machine stitched together. The brocaded strip shows a pale gray ground with white border and a blurred design of flower petals and foliage in heliotrope, lavender and green.

The bottom of the bag is made of a dish of cardboard covered with the figured ribbon. It is five inches in diameter. The length of ribbon made of three strips (two plain and one figured) runs around the bag, and the edge of one strip is gathered to the covered dish. At the top of the bag a two-inch hem, with parallel rows of stitching, to form a casing, accommodates a small length of round elastic. This forms the mouth of the bag.

Heavy satin ribbon an inch wide, in the same shade as that of the plain satin ribbon in the bag, is used for the hangers or handles. Narrower satin ribbon in the same color and shade, provides the rosettes at the side. This is a lovely opera bag, suitable, too, to be worn with a visiting gown. It is less expensive than bags in which brocaded ribbons are used, for the figured ribbon may be either a printed or "woven-in" design.

The third bag is a splendid bit of finery in which plain gold-colored satin ribbon and a narrow gold brocade (showing a surface almost entirely of metal threads) are combined to make an opera bag. The cord is of gold colored satin-covered cable cord, and might be effectively replaced with the regular metallic cords which are shown for this and similar purposes.

The narrow brocaded ribbon is cut in the required lengths (enough for both sides of the bag), and joined by pipings of the plain gold colored satin. A bottom for the bag is made by covering an oblong piece of cardboard about two and a quarter inches wide with the plain ribbon. A mirror inserted here adds to the attractiveness of the bag.

Both top and bottom of the bag are bound with the brocaded ribbon, machine stitched to place. Machine stitching is a factor in the shapeliness of these bags. The covered bottom is finally sewed in and the cord hangers sewed to position.

This is one of the most fascinating of the new designs, any one of which will make a beautiful gift for Christmas time.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Using Old Tablecloths and Napkins.

Old tablecloths of fine linen may be made into napkins, but napkins made of heavy table linen are neither good looking nor pleasant to use, but an old table cloth made of heavy linen in fair condition will make hemstitched covers for the sideboard and serving table, or for bedrooms. If it is fairly heavy, the odds and ends can be used for plate and tumbler doilies, either scalloped on the edges or finished with linen lace or lace braid.

Fanciful Trimming on Hats of Velvet.



BY WAY of variety some odd, new trimmings placed in odd new positions, have been devised for the latest of the new velvet hats. Rich velvet in black and in colors holds its own as the overwhelming favorite of the season. But, to keep from having too much of even a very good thing, it has become necessary for milliners to devise oddities in trimmings.

A soft and becoming hat has a drooping brim covered with velvet and laced with satin. A very full puffed crown, much larger than the average soft crown, is draped so that it falls over the brim at the back in the fashion of a cap. It is a clever and effective arrangement.

The crown is supported at the front so that it stands quite high. And here one of the oddest of feathers in fancy ostrich is placed. It is a jaunty affair of two standing sprays springing from a flat pompon of ostrich at the base. It is a saucy looking fancy which could not be better placed than on the girlish shape which it adorns.

A sash of black ribbon tied in a small flat bow at the front finishes the hat.

One of the few plain shapes with velvet fitted to it smoothly, is pictured in the second hat. It is one of those having an eccentric brim, widening at the back and indented at the side. The shape, perfectly covered, is untrimmed, except for a rose made of ribbon, mounted in millinery foliage, which marks the indentation of the brim at the side. It rests against the crown, with foliage extending over the brim.

There is a bridle extending from one side of the shape to the other. It fastens under the chin at the left with finishing of a flat bow, which is provided with a snap fastening. All are exceedingly attractive.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Religion the Supreme Thing in Life

By REV. J. H. RALSTON

Secretary of Correspondence Department, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness. Matt. 6:33.



For the thorough Bible student the text must be interpreted in connection with certain ideas suggested by the term "kingdom of God." But this text can be taken by itself as suggestive of thought, which, while not confined to the general subject under consideration, is most practical and timely.

This text suggests religion, the religion of him who spoke the words, and we desire to insist that this religion should be the supreme thing in life, its lack being promptly acknowledged.

The apostle James does not give a definition of religion when he says "pure religion and undefiled before God and the father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." Two elements of religion only here appear, that which is broadly called charity, which with many is nothing more than altruism, and separation from the world, which has been designated recently as aloofness. In religion there is something that is positive, it must go beyond kind deeds to the needy, and retirement from the world. A great theologian defines religion as the sum of the relations which man sustains to God, and comprises the truths, the experiences, the actions and institutions which correspond to, or grow out of those relations.

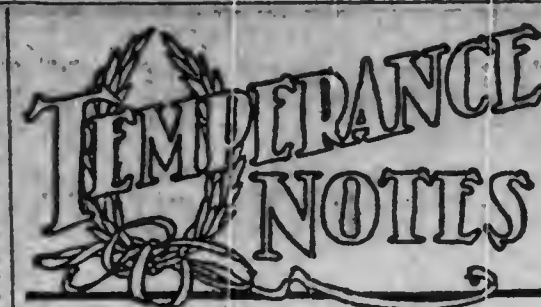
As thus defined religion must be the supreme thing in life. This life may be of the community, for no community realizes the acme of social happiness unless it is in a corporate way respectful to the elements of religion just presented; but we desire to place the emphasis on the individual life. We would not do this because we ignore community life, but because reaching the individual lives that make the community we reach the community in a way that is infinitely more satisfactory than by reaching it in its corporate capacity. We would not confuse any individual by calling his attention to religion as supreme in the community, but as supreme in himself.

The first reason for this is that God commands it as in the text announced, as creator, preserver, daily benefactor and guarantor of blessings on man, the value of which cannot be measured. This right of God to command is denied by many, and not even a word of thanksgiving for the daily blessings of life, nor a prayer for their continuance is heard, except from very few.

The universal belief in the immortality of the soul of man puts emphasis on the value of the permanent. Religion directly affects the permanent. It emphasizes that which is beyond this life, yet one of the strange things of human experience is that multitudes come to the end of life as if there was nothing beyond. The old prophet's "prepare to meet thy God" is not a mere matter of historical interest, it should ring in the ears of every living man and woman. After death there is judgment appointed of God, and the Judge has likewise been appointed. But what are the issues of judgment? In short, heaven and hell. Yet how cynically these great facts are thought of and spoken about, but religion provides for the winning of the one, and escaping the other. If heaven and hell are myths, there must be a revision not only of the teachings of Jesus Christ and his apostles, but of the moral philosophy of all the ages. If these great facts of the beyond were a more permanent element in the evangel of the day, that evangel would be far more effective.

Another reason why religion should be supreme is that the worry of men and women over the things of small importance would disappear. In close connection with this text Jesus spoke of the anxious care for food and clothing. That is what is eating out the life of multitudes today, something entirely unnecessary. If religion is made supreme, food, clothing, housing and the like, will be added by God. God sees to it that those who obey his command, and recognize the purpose of their being are provided for, for as Father he knows that men have need of all these things, and yet supplying them he never puts a premium on laziness or unthrift.

The word first as used here may be taken first as referring to interest or concern. At this point even a little thought as to what religion can do for man would increase this concern. But the word may mean first in time, and the text might be paraphrased in this way, become religious by taking the initial step of believing in Jesus Christ, and do it without a moment's delay.



(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

SALOONLESS SEASIDE RESORT.

Probably the finest example of a popular amusement and recreation resort, as absolutely successful as it is dry, is Long Beach, Cal., writes a W. C. T. U. woman of southern California. Since the voting out of the saloon 13 years ago, she tells us, the growth and development of Long Beach has been both rapid and substantial, the census returns for the decade, 1900-1910, showing an increase in population of 691 per cent. In 1900 the saloons were voted out by a strong majority, and this position was strengthened last January by an iron-clad no-license charter amendment which prohibits hotel licenses and any importation of liquor into the dry territory.

In 1900 the bank deposits were \$140,000; children in schools, 1,829; homes, 628; churches, four, and lumber yards, one. Today, the bank deposits are \$8,500,000; bank capital stock, \$900,000; surplus, \$412,757; school children, 5,580; homes, 5,220, and the single lumber yard has grown to 13. Real estate values have advanced, in the business area, from \$950 a lot to \$60,000 in the 13 years, with a corresponding gain in realty in every direction.

So strong is "dry" sentiment in Long Beach that including the 15 drug stores not more than 20 people hold United States revenue receipts.

WHY THEY WON.

The sporting writer of a large eastern daily tells of the first notable victories won by American athletes over those of England. An English team had come to New York for an easy time in maintaining their old-time superiority over all other nations. The evening before the opening of the events a few of the Americans dropped into the British headquarters and were astonished to find several of them slipping ale. In reply to their expressions of surprise the Englishmen protested: "Oh, we always drink ale, but not much of it." In the ensuing contests Great Britain was badly beaten. Sportsmen in the tight little Isle are now speaking seriously of the United States' rise in the athletic world, and are beginning to admit that the American system of no intoxicants and no tobacco at all times must be adopted in England if the mother country can hope for the regaining of her lost laurels.

VERY MUCH ALIVE.

Bellaire, Ohio, has been without saloons for nearly five years. According to the argument of the "wets" it should by this time be "dead as a door nail." But "nowhere in the Ohio valley," the Wheeling Intelligencer tells us, can be found a busier or livelier town than Bellaire. This fact is plainly demonstrated every Saturday night. All the stores along the main streets were so crowded that progress was almost impossible. One merchant stated that the crowd in his store was so large he, assisted by his corps of clerks, could scarcely accommodate them. This city is now on a straight and rapid road of progress, and in a few years will undoubtedly be the foremost city of the valley. The people are becoming aware of the fact that the money spent at home builds up the town and makes it a better place to live in.

DRIVER OR DRINKSHOP?

A Chicago coroner gives it as his opinion—the result of his experience with joy-riding accidents—that men who are out all night drinking whisky and beer should not be trusted to drive automobiles. If there is no law, he says, under which a drunken chauffeur can be locked up, the city council had better get busy and make one.

How would it be to lock up the places which make drunken drivers? Why not outlaw the thing which makes the men incapable of handling a machine? The people of Chicago or any other city can do it. They can see to it that no automobile fatality is caused by drink. It's up to the voter to "get busy."

NEW USE FOR GARBAGE.

It is a matter of general knowledge that whisky and beer are made from all kinds of mill and factory refuse. And now, it is authoritatively stated, liquors are to be manufactured from garbage. "Such an enterprise bids fair to become an important industry," the National Liquor Dealers' Journal tells us. Hereafter, remarks the Chicago Daily News, there may be passed over the mahogany bar the aromatic highball, the pony of brandy, and other alcoholic drinks, plain and fancy, distilled from the city's garbage. Appetizing thought for the drinker!

SLUMP IN LIQUOR SECURITIES.

Distilleries Securities corporation stock has slumped since October, 1912, from 34 to 10½. American Malt common has fallen from 16¼ to 7½, and preferred from 66¼ to 45½. The total amount of shrinkage value is over \$10,000,000. The slump is attributed to the Webb law and to the great general movement toward nationwide prohibition.

MANY SIDES.

Liquor causes suicides, homicides, sorrowfuls and burnt-out insides.

East Main, near Collins



SYNOPSIS.

Cowboys of the Flying Heart ranch are heartbroken over the loss of their much-prized photograph by the defeat of their champion in a foot-race with the cook of the Centipede ranch. A house party is on at the Flying Heart. J. Wallingford Speed, cheer leader at Yale, and Culver Covington, inter-collegiate champion runner, are expected. Helen Blake, Speed's sweetheart, suggests to Jean Chapin, sister of the owner of the ranch, that she induce Covington, her lover, to win back the photograph. Helen declares that if Covington won't run, Speed will. The cowboys are hilarious over the prospect. Speed and his valet, Larry Glass, trainer of the owner of the ranch, that she has posed to her as an athlete, to race against the Centipede man. The cowboys join in the appeal to Wally, and fearing that Helen will find him out, he consents. He insists, however, that he shall be entered as an unknown, figuring that Covington will arrive in time to take his place. Fresno, glass club singer from Stanford university and in love with Helen, tries to discredit Speed with the ladies and the cowboys. Speed and Glass put in the time they are supposed to be training playing cards in a secluded spot. The cowboys tell Glass it is up to him to see that Speed wins the race. Willie, the gunman, declares the trainer will go back east packed in ice. Speed fails. A telegram comes from Covington saying he is in jail at Omaha for ten days. Glass in a panic forces Speed to begin training in earnest. The cowboys force Speed to eat in the training quarters and prepare him a diet of very rare meat. Miss Blake bakes a cake for Speed and is offended when Larry refuses to allow him to eat it. Covington arrives on crutches. He says he broke his toe in Omaha. Mrs. Keap, engaged to Covington and in love with Jack Chapin, exposes Speed to Helen, because Speed had failed to prevent Covington from joining the party. Speed decides to cripple himself, but Skinner, the Centipede runner, appears with a proposition to throw the race. Glass attempts to escape at night, but is captured.

CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.

"They fool you sometimes," said Skinner. "By-the-way, what have you bet?"

"We laid the photograph again their treasures an' trappin's—"

"But how much money?"

"We got three hundred pesos down, but they sent word they was comin' loaded for b'ar, so we rustled five hundred more."

Skinner's eyes gleamed. "I wish I had a couple of hundred to bet on myself."

"Broke, eh?"

"I'm as clean as a hound's tooth."

"I'm sorry y'all tossed off your wages, but"—Gallagher started suspiciously—"say! I reckon that won't affect your runnin' none, will it?"

Skinner admitted that he could run best when he had something to run for. "You might advance me a month's wages," he reflected.

"I'll do it. Hello! Say, ain't that one of them flyin' Heart city visitors?" From the direction of the ranch buildings Berkeley Fresno was approaching.

"Good-afternoon! You are Mr. Gal-



"Bet This for Me, and Don't Let On Where It Comes From."

agher, I believe? I rode over with our crowd just now." Fresno looked back. "Let's step around to the other side of the corral; I want to talk to you." He led the way; then inquired, "Is this your runner?"

"That's him. His name's Skinner, and that's a promise!" title to bet on." Gallagher slipped a roll of bank-notes from his pocket. "Unhook! I'll get you."

"No, no! I think myself Mr. Skinner will win. That's why I'm here."

"Strip your hand, son. I don't savvy."

And Fresno explained.

"You see, I'm a guest over there; but there's no sentiment with me in money matters." He produced a wallet, and took from it five one-hundred-dollar bills. "Bet this for me, and don't let on where it came from. I'll see you after the race. Mind you, not a word!"

"I'm dumb as the Egyptian Sphinx."

"This race means a lot to me, Mr. Skinner. The guest of the Flying Heart Ranch turned to its enemy. "There's a girl in it. Understand?" The cook showed the gleam of his teeth. "If you win, I'll send you some wedding-cake and—a box of cigars."

"Thanks," said the other; "but I've got a bum tooth, and I don't smoke."

As Fresno left, there approached,

in a surging group, the opposing side. "Good-evenin', Gabby!" Stover called, loudly, as he came within speaking distance. "Here we come en massy, and with ladies, to further embarrass and degrade you in the hour of your defeat!"

"We ain't defeated yit! How do, Mr. Chapin."

"Did you get our message?"

"Yes. But we ain't seen the color of y'all's money."

"Mr. Speed borrowed five hundred dollars from me, and said he might want more," Chapin volunteered.

"Is that all?"

"All!" Jeered Still Bill. "Why, this mangy layout ain't never saw that much money," upon which Gallagher carelessly displayed a corpulent roll of bills, remarking:

"Count a thousand, Bill. It all goes on Skinner."

"I ain't heard of no train-robbery," muttered the lanky foreman of the Flying Heart, "nor I don't aim to handle no tainted money." And Stover and Gallagher faced each other hard before turning.

Jean saw it, and whispered to Chapin: "Oh, Jack, dear, I'm so terribly frightened!" But Helen Blake, who overheard, left her companions and went straight to Gallagher.

"I should like," she said, "to wager a few dollars on Mr. Speed and the honor of the Flying Heart."

Both Skinner and his foreman stared at her nonplussed.

"You don't look like a bettin' lady," the latter managed to remark, jocularly.

"I'm not, I never made a wager before in all my life; but you see, Mr. Gallagher, I believe in our man."

Gallagher lowered his eyes. "How much do you aim to risk, miss?"

"I don't know what the rules are, but I think our side ought to bet as much as your side. That is the way it is done, isn't it?"

"You mean that you aim to cover what Mr. Speed don't?" The girl nodded.

Gallagher spoke admiringly. "You're right game, miss; but I reckon we don't want your money."

"Why not?"

"I suppose there ain't no partic'lar reason."

"If Mr. Speed can beat Mr. Covington, who is the best runner at Yale, I'm sure he can defeat Mr. Skinner, who never went to college at all. They have all turned against him, and he—he is so brave!" Miss Blake's indignation was tearful, and Gallagher spoke hurriedly:

"He may be brave all right, miss, but he can't win unless Skinner dies. You save your money to buy chocolates an' bon-mots, miss. Why, listen" (the stockman softened his voice in a fatherly manner): "This Fresno party is wise; five hundred of this coin is his."

Helen uttered a cry. "Do you mean he is betting against Mr. Speed?"

"Nothin' else."

"Despicable!" breathed the girl. "Wait a moment, please!" Helen hurried back to Chapin, while Gallagher muttered something like "I ain't takin' no orphan's money."

"Jack!" (the girl was trembling with excitement), "you told me on the way over that you had five hundred dollars with you. Let me have it, please. I'll give you my check when we get home."

"My dear girl, you aren't going to—bet it?"

"Yes, I am."

"Don't do that."

For answer she snatched the pocketbook from his hand.

"Mr. Gallagher!" she called. "Skinner watched from afar. "Some class to that gal!" was what he said, which proved that he was a person not wholly without sentiment.

CHAPTER XVII.

PEED leaped down from the buckboard in which Carara had driven him and Glass over to the Centipede corral.

"I told you to jump out when we crossed that bridge," was Larry's reproach to him. "You could have broke your arm. Now—it's too late."

But Speed joined his friends with the most cheerful of greetings.

They responded nervously, shocked at his flippant assurance.

"This, Mr. Speed, is the scene of your defeat!" Gallagher made the introduction.

"And this is Mr. Skinner, no doubt?" Wally shook hands with the Centipede runner, who stared at him, refused to recognize his knowing wink, and turned away.

"You think pretty well of yourself, don't you?" suggested Gallagher unpleasantly, and Speed laughed. There was no reason why he should not laugh. Either way his hour had come.

"I s'pose that satchel is full of



money?" Gallagher pointed to the satchel.

"On the contrary, it is full of clothes. It is I who contain the money." He thrust a cold palm into his pocket as Covington dragged him aside to advise him not to be an utter idiot, to throw his money away if he must, but to throw it to charity or to his friends.

"Yes," Glass seconded, lugubriously, "and hold out enough to buy me a 'Gates Ajar' in immortelles." But he said also, as if to himself, "He may be wrong in the burr, but he's a game little guy."

As the Centipede foreman counted the money, Helen came forward, announcing:

"You'll have to win now, won't you, Mr. Speed? I've wagered five hundred dollars on you. I bet against Mr. Fresno."

"Fresno! So he's out from cover at last, eh?"

"I haven't been under cover," spoke up the Californian. "I've been wise all along."

Chapin wheeled. "Does it seem to you quite the thing to bet against our man, Fresno?" he inquired, his glance full in the other's eyes.

"Why not?" There's no sentiment in financial affairs."

Speed shrugged. "Our tenor friend will sing his way back to California." He turned with his thanks to Helen.

"The talkin' machine!" interrupted Still Bill suddenly. A group of men was approaching, who bore the photograph upon a dry-goods box, and deposited it in state beside the race-course. "Say, Gabby, s'pose you give us a tune, just to show she's in good order."

"Suspicious, eh?"

"You bet! There's a monologue I'd admire to hear. It's called—"

"We'll have 'The Holy City,'" said Willie, positively. "It's more appropriate."

So, with clumsy fingers, Gallagher fitted a record, then wound up the machine under the jealous eyes of the Flying Heart cowboys.

Drawn by the sound, Skinner, wrapped to the chin in his blanket, idled toward the crowd, affording Glass a sight of his face for the first time. The latter started as if stung, and crying under his breath, "Salted car-horse!" drew his employer aside.

"Say," he said, pointing a finger, "who's that?"

"Skinner, the man I run."

Glass groaned. "His name ain't Skinner; that's 'Whiz' Long. Six years ago I saw him win the Sheffield Handicap from scratch in nine-three. Then, as Speed did not seem to be particularly impressed, "Don't you understand, Wally? He's a pro; this is his game!"

To which the younger man replied, serenely and happily, "It's fixed."

"What's fixed?"

"The race. It's all arranged—framed."

"Who framed it? How? When?"

"Sh-h! I did! Yesterday; by stealth; I fixed it."

"You win from 'Whiz' Long, and you can't run under fifteen?"

Wally nodded. "I told him that—it's all right."

"You told him?" Glass staggered. "It's all right? Say! Don't you know he's the fastest, crookedest, cheatingest, double-crossingest—why, he just came to feel you out!"

And Speed turned dizzy.

"And you fell for that old stuff!" Larry's voice was trembling with anger and disgust. "Why, that's part of his 'work.' He's double-crossed ev-



"Mr. Gallagher!" She Called.

ery runnin' mate he ever had. He'd cheat his mother. Walt!"

Skinner had left the crowd, and was seated now in the shade of the corral fence. He glanced upward from beneath his black brows as Larry reached and greeted him. "Hello, Whiz! I just 'made' you—" Then he shook his head.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Quaint Charity.

A quaint charity exists in South Shields, Eng., which operates, according to the will of the deceased donor, once a year. It is known as the "Winter-Under Awards for Unmarried Female Domestic Servants," and the chief object is to reward domestics for faithful and satisfactory service. This year the candidates numbered 16, and all fulfilled the conditions, which are that they shall have not less than ten years' service in one situation. The last awards ranged from \$15 down to \$12.50, according to length of service.

What the Public Wants?

"But are there no plays presented at the theaters on this planet," asked the astounded visitor from Mars, "that are fit for a modest young girl to see?" "None worth mentioning," responded the mundane host, reflexively scratching his jaw. "That sort of play, you see, doesn't pay now days."

FIRE INSURANCE RATES ADOPTED

SCHEDULE ON BUILDINGS USED BY VARIOUS TOBACCO INTERESTS ANNOUNCED.

GENERAL REDUCTION MADE

Board Will Fix Charge Instead of Companies For Unsafe Arrangement of Boilers, Flues, Etc.

Western Newspaper Union News Service

Frankfort.—The state insurance board adopted a schedule of fire insurance rates for buildings used for various industries of the tobacco business to become effective December 1. The general reduction of the present rates on loose leaf warehouses is 35 per cent, and on their contents 25 per cent; on storage warehouses, 30 per cent, on their contents 15 per cent; on frame stemmeries and re-handling houses, 10 per cent, and on brick stemmeries and re-handling houses 25 per cent. Basis rates on each \$100 value of the brick buildings were reduced, as follows: Storage houses, from 50 cents to 40 cents; sales houses and loose leaf houses, \$1 to 75 cents; pricing and re-handling houses and stemmeries, \$1.75 to \$1.50, and drying houses \$2 to \$1.75. To this rate 40 cents, instead of 50 cents, is added for frame construction, and 15 cents, instead of 25 cents, for iron-clad construction on a wood skeleton; 5 cents, instead of 10 cents, for wood foundation, and the change for brick-pier foundation is abolished. Excess charge over the standard area charge is cut from 3 cents to 2 cents for each 2,500 square feet in loose leaf warehouses, and no charge is made for area unless the building is over 25,000 square feet, the excess charge being formerly for 10,000 square feet, charge for warehouses over three stories high is abolished, except in unprotected towns.

The board will fix the charge, instead of the companies, for unsafe arrangements of boilers, flues, electric fixtures or any other undesirable conditions of the buildings and direct the changes desired. The system of the cumulative exposure is abolished, even in unprotected towns. Heretofore the rates have been the same on buildings as their contents, but on account of the nature of tobacco and its susceptibility to damage by smoke and water as well as fire the board decided that rates on brick buildings in protected cities should be lower than on the tobacco, and the rates on buildings were reduced 30 per cent, and on their contents 20 per cent. Further reductions are made for buildings equipped with standpipes and chemical extinguishers.

Tobacco Report Delayed.

The Census Bureau at Washington has completed its canvass of the quantity of leaf tobacco on hand on October 1 last. As yet, however, the bureau has been unable to announce the result, but tabulations are proceeding and it is stated the statistics will be made public probably November 15.

Director William P. Harris, of the Census Bureau, said that much difficulty is encountered in the collection of the data, because many dealers either unintentionally or wilfully neglect to make the census reports until they are repeatedly reminded of the requirements of the law, and in some cases it has been necessary to threaten to enforce the penal provisions. The law requires that these reports shall be made to the government April 1 and October 1 each year.

When the law first became effective it was necessary to send special agents into the field to enforce compliance. Recently, however, the dealers and manufacturers have shown more willingness to comply with the law.

Forest Fire Extinguished.

Through the efforts of the Kentucky department of forestry, a forest fire on the Tennessee border of Bell county was extinguished, after a two days' fight waged by County Warden T. G. Ford and a volunteer crew. Warden Ford wired State Forester J. H. Barton that the fire was out. Forester Barton said the unprotected wooded slopes on the Tennessee and Virginia borders are a constant menace to the Kentucky forests, where a close watch must be kept, lest a fire start in one of the other states and get such headway that it can not be stopped.

Commission Form Victorious.

In addition to the adoption of the commission form of government for Paducah, the fourth city of the second class in Kentucky, this same form for the government of counties was adopted in lieu of the fiscal court system in Jefferson, McCracken and Montgomery counties last Tuesday. Three negroes were among the councilmen elected this week. Two are at Harrodsburg and the other at Winchester.

Women Elected Superintendents.

Five more women were elected county school superintendents in Kentucky at the last election than ever before, according to the list in the department of education. There are at present twenty women superintendents. Last Tuesday twenty-five were elected. Forty-six superintendents were re-elected and seventy-four new ones, every one of the latter of whom must possess state teachers' certificates or diplomas in order to qualify. Usually about half the superintendents are re-elected.

New Governor's Oak Planted.

In the presence of several hundred persons, including pupils of the Frankfort public schools and state officials, Governor McCreary planted an oak in the state arboretum in the rear of the Capitol building, to take the place of the "governor's oak" which was planted last Arbor day by him and died.

The planting took place at the conclusion of the Arbor day exercises on the rear portico of the Capitol, and followed his remark that "to plant a tree is the proper way to celebrate Arbor day."

Banquet Given Dr. Yeager.

Dr. Arthur Yeager, having been sworn at Georgetown as governor of Porto Rico, left Wednesday for the beautiful island to take up his duties. On the eve of his departure he was tendered a banquet by the citizens of Georgetown. John R. Downing, who, it is expected by his Democratic friends, is to have a good appointment in the treasury department, presided as toastmaster. Congressman J. Campbell Cantrill was one of the speakers.

Rejects All Meat Bids.

Believing that the reduction of the tariff would reduce the price of meat, the Prison Commission rejected all bids on the supplies offered for the annual meat contract for the penitentiaries and reform school. If contracts cannot be made for three months, the commission will slaughter its own meat and will place John Schnorbus, of Covington, at the head of that department.

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While there is yet time!

The Sign at Six

will indicate to you the power I possess, and failure to obey will result in death and destruction not only to yourself, but to the entire city!

The Sign at Six

BY

STEWART EDWARD WHITE

WILL BE

Our Next Serial Story.

For Further Information Watch These Columns!

General News

Paducah has adopted the commission form of government.

On account of election riots at Gary, Ind., Gov. Rolston was asked to send troops.

Secretary of War Garrison, after inspecting the Panama Canal, has sailed to New York.

The will of the late Adolphus Busch leaves only \$210,000 to charity. The estate is valued at \$50,000,000.

Felix Diaz has been taken on board an American gun boat as a refugee from Mexico. Our government approved this action.

The income tax is causing quite a great deal of disturbance in the financial world, and new rulings are being made on it most daily.

There is a state of insurrection prevailing in Colorado and the troops have been called out to maintain order. The Governor

has instructed the soldiers to disarm both miners and the mine guards.

It is said that Gen. Porfirio Didiar former president of Mexico, is seeking a winter home at Miami, Fla.

Secretary Bryan has a winter home there.

A Priest in Chicago, rather than to accept a pension of \$50 a month from a benevolent society, will sell newspapers on the street. His name is Rev. Michael C. Pyplatz.

Beef will be shipped from Brazil and also from Rhodesia to America, according to a statement made by Richard Walsh, who has extensive ranches in Brazil and South Africa.

Joshua Brenton, of Ludlow, Ky. made a visit to the city of Philadelphia and took the precaution to carry his \$2500.00 in his cork arm. He had been warned against pickpockets.

Bernardo Calero, brother of Manuel Calero, who was a candidate in the Mexican elections last Sunday week, declares that Huerta is insane and that he should be sent to an asylum.

All of the Kentucky delegations in Congress are at home for the election, with the exception of Ben Johnson, who is acting as the Democratic floor leader in the absence of Congressman Underwood.

And now comes Representa-

tive Gray of Indiana, who opposes a popular subscription from the officials for a wedding present for Miss Jessie Wilson, on the ground that is in exceedingly bad taste.

In France near Paris, seven coaches filled with passengers were reduced to splinters in a collision. The wreckage caught fire and is estimated that from forty to fifty passengers were killed.

Arthur Royden, a farmer of Kentucky, is in a serious condition suffering from aphasia. He had \$5000.00 in Cleveland, but when found at Mt. Vernon, Ind., a few days later, was penniless.

Chauffeurs driving the mail auto trucks in New York struck without giving warning, thereby tying up a large amount of mail. However, their places were soon filled and the mail is now moving.

Judge Hughes was sworn in as Collector of the Eighth District last Saturday. He will make his home in Danville. His predecessor Collector Wiseman, had served only one year and nine months.

Judge Carroll has filed a dissenting opinion in the Lexington telephone cases, in which he scores the majority opinion and holds that the excess rate which the council allowed to the telephone company, is contrary to the constitution.

One of the largest dirigible air ships, the Zeppelin, with 27 men on board including the entire German Admiralty, was wrecked in midair by an explosion. The disaster occurred on the trial trip when the airship was at an elevation of 900 feet.

Governor Hayes has received notification from Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge that the United States would render no further aid to the Arkansas militia. As the last legislature refused to make an appropriation for the militia this ends practically all hope of its preservation.

Wilson Wedding Arranged

Announcement was made at the White House that Miss Margaret Wilson, eldest daughter of the president would be maid of honor at the wedding of her sister, Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson to Francis S. Sayre, on November 25 at the White House. The bridesmaids will be Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson, the youngest daughter of the president; Miss Mary G. White of Baltimore, a college friend of Miss Jessie Wilson; Miss Adeline Mitchell Scott, the daughter of Prof. William Scott of Princeton and Miss Majorie Brown, a daughter of Mrs. Wilson's cousin, Col E. T. Brown of Atlanta, Ga.

Where Was John?

A San Francisco woman whose husband had been dead some years, went to a medium, who produced to her satisfaction the spirit of her dead husband.

"My dear John," said the widow to the spirit, "are you happy now?"

"I am very happy," John replied.

"Happier than you were here on earth with me?" she asked.

"Yes," was the answer, "I am far happier now than I was on earth with you."

"Tell me, John, what is it like in heaven?"

"Heaven!" John replied, "I'm not in heaven."

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Our Lamp Experts will gladly assist your artistic window dressers in making your store and shop windows as attractive as the best in town.

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